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THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCII, No. 10 New York, March 5, 1927 Whole Number 1924

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

UNSCRAMBLING THE ETHER

A DAY OF RECKONING for radio "pirates" and "program smearers," and of hope for some twenty million "listeners-in," is said to have dawned when President Coolidge signed the new Radio Control Bill. For ever since a Supreme Court decision deprived Secretary Hoover of his job as aerial traffic cop in charge of wave-lengths, the radio has run wild, new broadcasting stations springing up like mushrooms and filling the ether with so many conflicting and overlapping vibrations that the result to the listener was becoming something very like chaos. Because one of the main purposes of the new law is to reduce this chaos to order, Senator Dill, who helped write it, calls it "the Magna Carta of the radio listeners"; and the press generally welcomes it with great expectations. "To the man in the street, it constitutes the most important legislation of the session," says the Washington *Post*, which predicts that "millions of listeners-in will remember the Sixty-ninth Congress as the one which 'cleared the air.'" In this law "Congress has heeded the wishes of a united nation," remarks the Washington *Star;* and this unanimity of demand it explains by the statement that "radio fans the country over have had their sets rendered practically useless by the uncontrolled and unregulated broadcasting stations." "There will be joy in the heart and music in the soul of the radio fan, for whom the present winter has been one of much suffering," says the Toledo *Blade*. For the "ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience" it means escape from the bedlam caused by competitive "jumping" of wave-lengths, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* and the New York *Times* rejoices at the promise that "the great unseen audiences" are soon to be rescued from "aerial chaos."

SPECIAL CHINA NUMBER NEXT WEEK

OUR next issue will be a Special China Number, with articles on every phase of the momentous struggle there, involving the future of one-fourth of the human race. The complexities of this involved and chaotic situation will be clearly elucidated, with portraits of the leaders and a colored map showing the location of all the foreign concessions which the Chinese aim to abolish. Many articles on the picturesque features of Chinese civilization, history, etc., will also enable the reader to understand the mind of this enigmatic people. Illustrations, cartoons and humorous features will hit off the lighter aspects of the subject. As this edition will be widely advertised and in large demand, readers who buy this magazine at news-stands should place their orders well in advance to insure securing it.

There are pessimistic commentators, of course, who think the law bristles with serious defects, but in the main it is regarded by the press as a long step in the right direction. The chief complaints of its critics are that it fails to proclaim the nation's "ownership of the air," thereby leaving the door open for private interests to claim vested rights in certain wave-lengths; and that it makes no provision against charging for listening-in, or against patented devices for this purpose.

The new law supersedes the radio law of 1912, which was enacted before the development of broadcasting had brought the present problems into existence. It is a compromise measure, combining certain features of a House bill fathered by Representative W. H. White (Rep.), of Maine, with other features of a Senate bill sponsored by Senator C. C. Dill (Dem.), of Washington. This Dill-White bill, which was enacted by Congress on February 18, and signed by President Coolidge five days later, is summarized as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*

"Under its terms the measure 'shall take effect and be in force upon its passage and approval, except that for a period of sixty days after Presidential approval no holder of a license issued by the Secretary of Commerce shall be subject to the penalties provided in the bill for operating a station without license.' This sixty-day period will expire on April 24.

"President Coolidge will appoint a Radio Commission of five members—one from each of the five zones into which the country is to be divided.

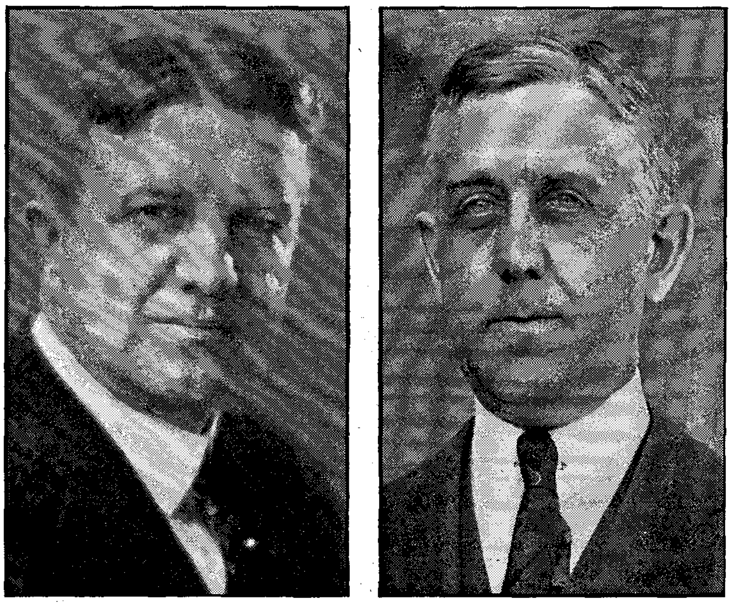
"Not more than three members of the commission may be of the same political party and no member may be 'financially interested in the manufacture or sale of radio apparatus or in the transmission or operation of radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, or radio broadcasting.

"This commission will classify all radio stations, assign bands of frequencies or wave-lengths to the various classes of stations, determine the location of classes of stations, or of individual stations, make regulations deemed necessary to prevent interference between stations, and make special regulations applicable to stations engaged in chain broadcasting.

"The commission is also vested with authority to make general rules and regulations requiring stations to keep such records of programs, transmissions of energy, communications or signals as it may deem proper. Under the new law 'pirating of waves' will be unlawful. Changes in wave-lengths, authorized power, character of emitted signals or times of operation of 'any station can not be made unless in the judgment of the commission such changes will 'promote public convenience or interest or will serve public necessity' or more fully comply with the provisions of the new law.

"This is the situation that will exist under the Congressional compromise until one year after the first meeting of the Federal Radio Commission. After that all the powers and authority vested in the commission under the new law, except as to revocation of licenses, will be vested in the Secretary of Commerce. But the commission after the lapse of a year is to have power to act upon and determine any and all matters brought before it on appeal from the decisions of the Secretary of Commerce."

The purpose of the new Dill-White Radio Control Law is defined as follows in its opening paragraph:



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SENATOR C. C. DILL | REPRESENTATIVE W. H. WHITE

JOINT AUTHORS OF THE RADIO LAW

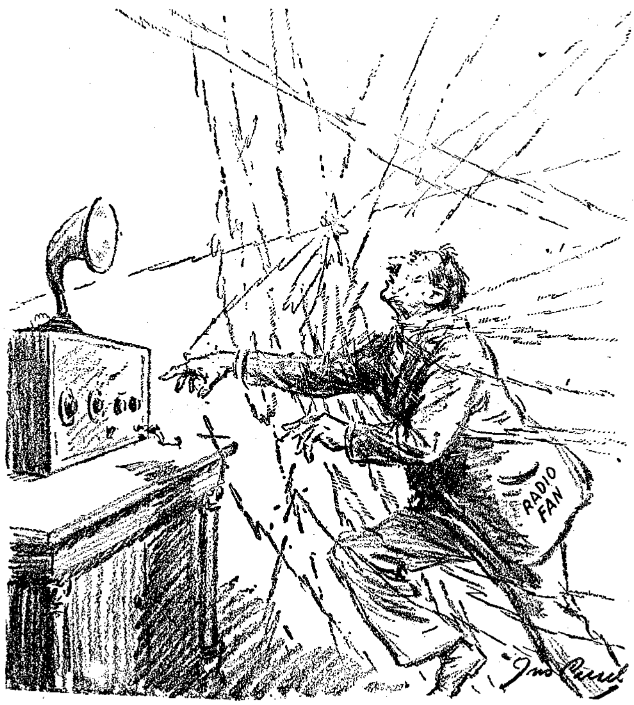
> "This act is intended to regulate all forms of interstate and foreign radio transmissions and communications within the United States, its territories and possessions; to maintain the control of the United States over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission, and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by individuals, firms or corporations, for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such licenses shall be construed to create any right beyond the terms, conditions and periods of the license."

The law puts a time limit on radio licenses, provides for their revocation for cause, makes the licensee sign "a waiver of any claim to the use of any particular frequency or wave-length as against the regulatory power of the United States," compels broadcast advertising matter to be announced as such, and provides against a partizan political use of broadcasting stations:

> "If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting station, and the licensing authority shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: Provided, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this paragraph. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidates."

Senatorial opposition to the radio bill, as already stated, is chiefly born of two fears—fear of private monopoly in the radio field and fear of a charge on listening. Senators Pittman and Heflin think the new law gives "big business" leeway toward monopolistic control of radio broadcasting. Senator Howell thinks the measure should contain a stronger affirmation of absolute government right to the ether and its wave channels; and argues for the same absolute ownership and control of the air that the Government has over interstate waterways. Senator Dill's response, according to Robert Mack in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington, "is that the ether, unlike water, is limitless, permeating everywhere, and that it can not be said the Government owns the air. The only way the problem can be approached by the Government is through the regulation of apparatus which emits radio energy into the ether, and this the law does." In the House, Representative Bloom insists that the new law permits a charge on listening-in by the introduction of "a new broadcasting apparatus, already available, which will make it impossible to listen-in except over a receiving-set equipped with a certain attachment, to be offered to the public as soon as a system of exacting payments from radio patrons is put in effect." The case against the radio law is stated at greater length by Representative Davis of Tennessee, the only member of the conference committee who refused to indorse it. Says Mr. Davis in a New York *Herald Tribune* article:

> "The purchasers of receiving sets are already sustaining a heavy burden. The sales of radio apparatus last year amounted to the enormous sum of $550,000,000.
>
> "However, this burden is probably small compared to that which can and will be imposed upon the people. The radio monopoly already has complete control of broadcasting apparatus and can consequently prevent anybody from broadcasting by simply refusing to sell them broadcasting apparatus, or by canceling or refusing to renew the agreement permitting the operation thereof.
>
> "As soon as there is more money in broadcasting than there is in selling broadcasting sets, which time will soon arrive under the provisions of this bill, the monopoly will proceed to put all the independent broadcasting stations out of business; they have practically done that already with their high-powered stations.
>
> "When the monopoly gets matters arranged just as it wants them, so that it will completely dominate the broadcasting field, and then so construct its broadcasting apparatus that the programs therefrom can be received only by apparatus manufactured by it, the listeners will be completely at its mercy, and can be made to pay a royalty or rental or a charge, under whatever name it may be called.
>
> "In the first place, the bill protects instead of dissolves the radio monopoly. In the second place, there is nothing in the bill which forbids a charge to listeners, which authorizes the commission or the Secretary of Commerce to regulate rates, or prevents exorbitant rates or charges of any kinds, or prevents discrimination.
>
> "The only provision in this bill in regard to this is one which provides that the commission may revoke a license when it has been found and certified to it in proper proceeding, that somebody is charging an unreasonable rate or engaged in discrimination.
>
> "This legislation is very far-reaching, very dangerous, and very vicious, and surrenders some of the very important and fundamental rights of the American people."



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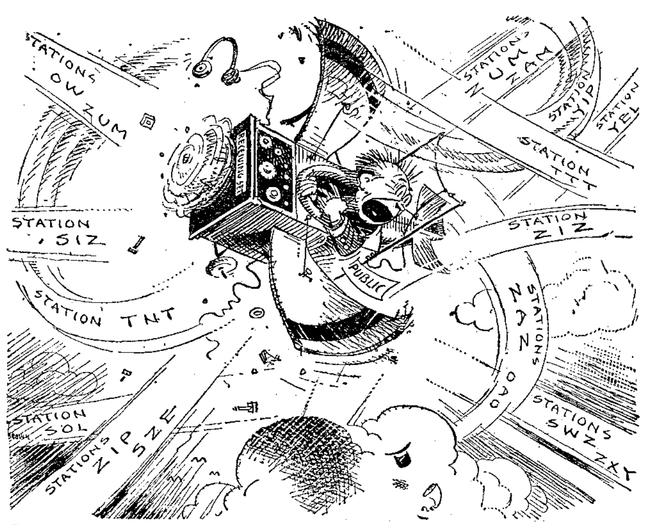
THE WAVE-LENGTH ENTANGLEMENT

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.



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AIRMAN MEETS CONFLICTING WINDS
—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Then the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks: "Whatever prohibitions or reservations are embodied in the radio-control law, it is safe to conclude that if private interests think they can establish the ownership of vested rights to the use of the ether in some particular way, they will test their claims in court; and the test can not come too soon, for a monopoly of radio broadcasting would be a grave misfortune."

But as already stated, the friends of the new law, in the press as well as in Congress, far outnumber its critics. As the Chicago *Daily News* sees it, "every branch of the great and expanding radio industry should feel the invigorating effects of this legislation, and the forward march of broadcasting—seriously slowed down by past hesitation and uncertainty—will be resumed." "This bill may fall far short of what it should be, but it is at least a step in the right direction," declared Representative W. H. White, Jr., one of the authors of the bill, just before its passage. Mr. White is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune* as saying:

"First and foremost, it asserts unequivocally the power and authority of the United States over this means of communication and gives to the Federal Government power over the vital factors of radio communication.

"Back in 1912 we passed a radio law. Since that time the whole industry has been revolutionized, and that law is wholly inadequate and inapplicable to the conditions that now confront us. Some of us who have been giving our time to this subject have long realized that under that law there was no authority in the Federal Government to allocate wave-lengths, to determine the power which the stations should use, to fix the location of those stations, to require the division of time—all in the interest of efficiency of communication—and some of us have also believed that in the absence of legislation by Congress it was inevitable that the courts of the country sooner or later would determine, as they have determined, that priority in point of time in the use of a wave-length established a priority of right.

"This is the situation that confronted us, and the necessity of dealing with this situation and of conferring an authority of regulation to minimize interference which now sadly impairs broadcasting has been the compulsion back of the effort to get legislation.

"This bill gives to the commission, and thereafter to the Secretary of Commerce, subject to appeal to the commission, the power to issue licenses if the public interest or the public convenience or public necessity will be served thereby.

"This is a rule asserted for the first time, and it is offered as an advance over the present right of the individual to demand a license whether he will render service to the public thereunder or not. It is one of the great advantages of the legislation. The bill gives to the Federal Government the power to determine the wave-length which every station shall use. Under existing conditions licensees use the wave-length they want, and it matters not the consequences therefrom.

"We have given this, and we have done many other things. We give to the Federal Government the power to fix the time in which the stations shall operate and the power which they shall use in the transmission of radio signals. We have heard a good deal about some of the great interests using 5,000 and 50,000 watts. And it is true; and why? Because there is no authority in the Federal Government under present law to control the power, and here for the first time we have a bill which proposes to give the Federal Government the power to regulate the number of watts these stations shall use.

"This bill also deals with the question of monopoly. It starts out by asserting, in the first place, that the right to broadcast is to be based not upon the right of the individual, not upon the selfish desire of the individual, but upon a public interest to be served by the granting of these licenses. It places a limitation upon the right of the licensee to transfer his license at will; he may transfer that license only upon the express consent of the regulatory power of the United States. That is not all. We have provided that all laws of the United States relating to monopoly and agreements in restraint of trade shall be specifically applicable to the radio industry and to radio communication."

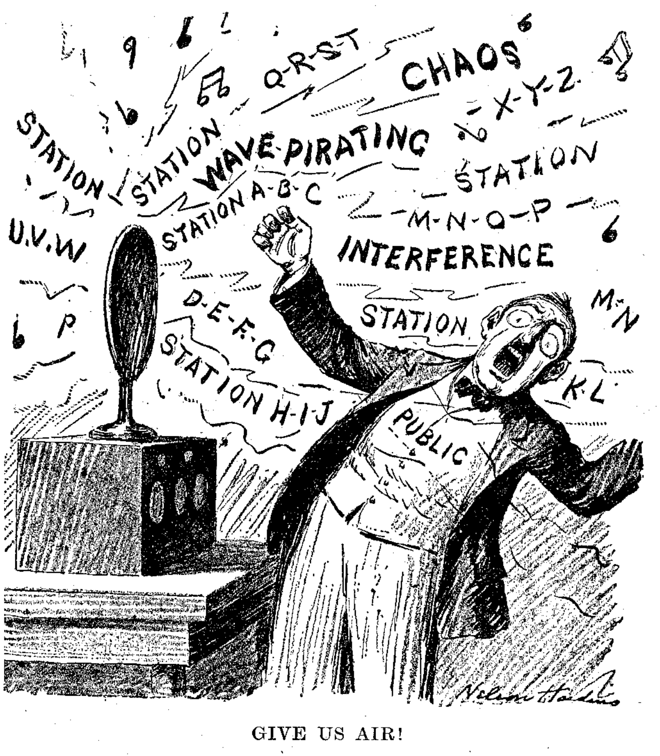
And immediately after the bill's enactment, its other author, Senator Dill, was quoted as follows in *The United States Daily,* of Washington:

"The Magna Carta of the radio listeners, in the new radio bill just passed by Congress, is to be found in the provisions which make public service the basis for the granting, refusing, and revoking of radio-broadcasting licenses and the further provision directing that licenses shall be so distributed as to give each community fair, efficient and equitable radio service.

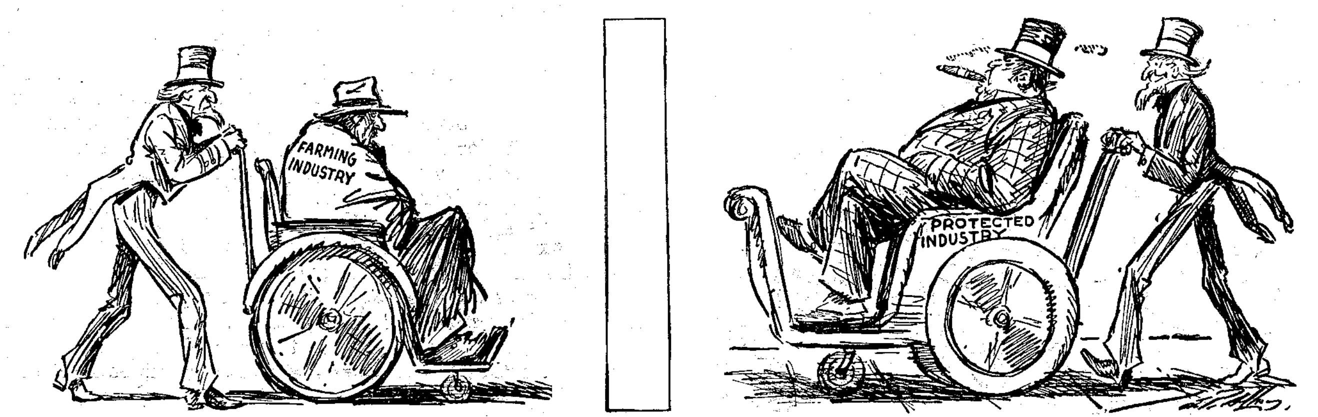
"The provisions enable the radio commission to end the 'chaos of the air' and at the same time guarantee to the listeners-in of all sections of the country good radio service, provided there are applicants for licenses in each of the various communities.

"There has been much discussion of the ownership of the air for purposes of radio transmission during the consideration of this legislation. Such discussion is both inaccurate and misleading. It is not 'who owns the air' that is so important in connection with radio as it is who controls the right to use radio apparatus which operates the frequencies or wave-lengths which can be received by radio apparatus.

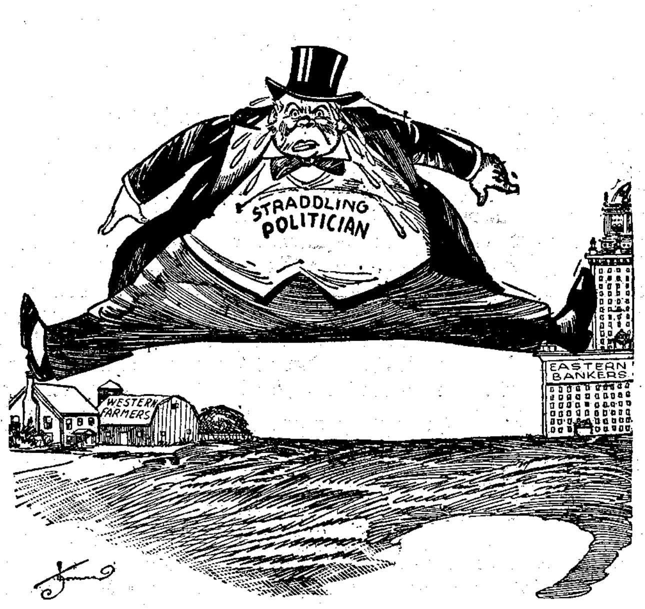
"The right of Congress to regulate radio transmission is based on the constitutional provisions that authorize Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. Since no license can be issued for more than three years and any license may be revoked, it is safe to say that we have fully protected the public interests."



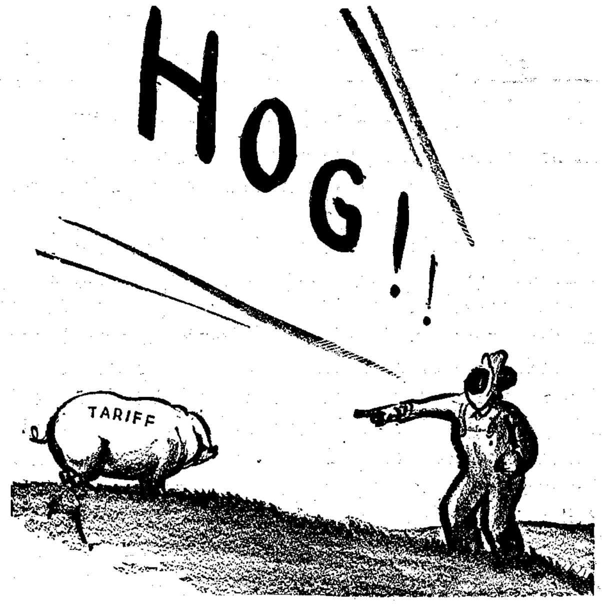
GIVE US AIR!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*


FARMING INDUSTRY
PROTECTED INDUSTRY

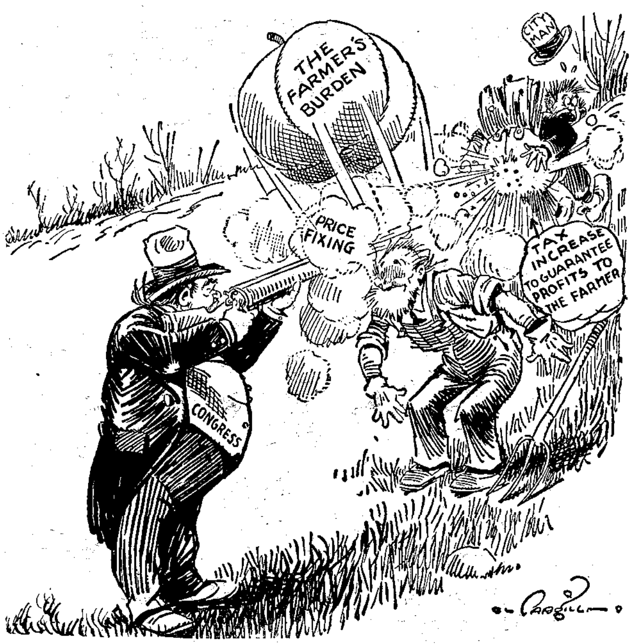
UNCLE SAM MIGHT JUST AS WELL BE A NURSE TO AN INVALID CHAIR AS A "FLUNKY" ON THE BOARD WALK
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*


STRADDLING POLITICIAN
WESTERN FARMERS
EASTERN BANKERS

THE STRAIN IS BEGINNING TO TELL
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*



IN THE HOG-CALLING CONTEST
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*


THE FARMER'S BURDEN
CITY MAN
PRICE FIXING
TAX INCREASE TO GUARANTEE PROFITS TO THE FARMER
CONGRESS

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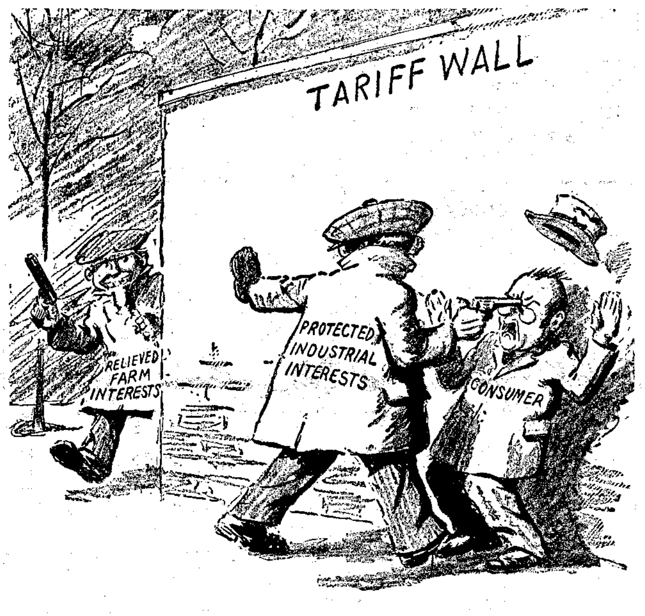
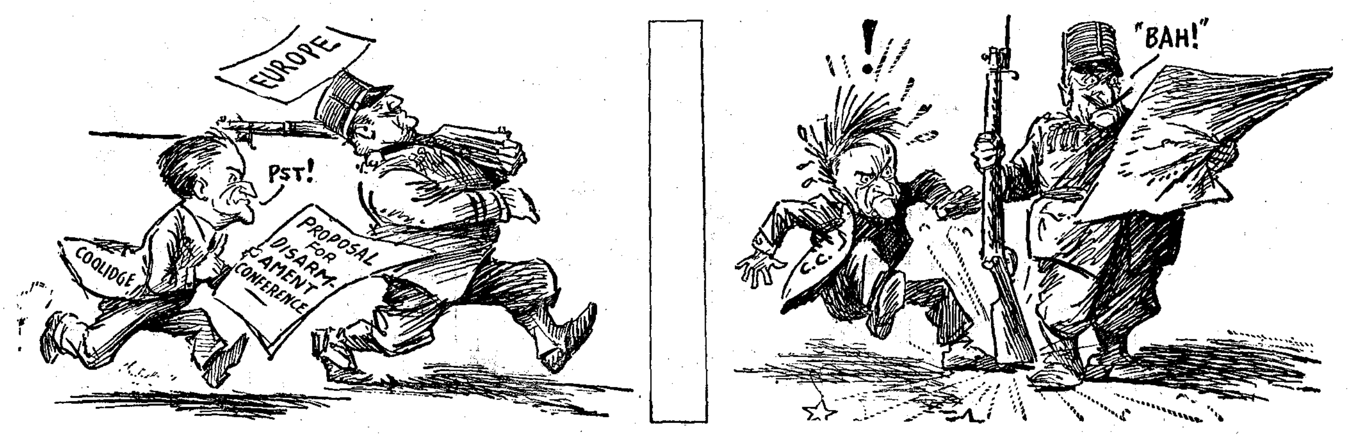
WILLIAM TELL UP TO DATE
—Cargill for the Central Press Association.


TARIFF WALL
RELIEVED FARM INTERESTS
PROTECTED INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS
CONSUMER

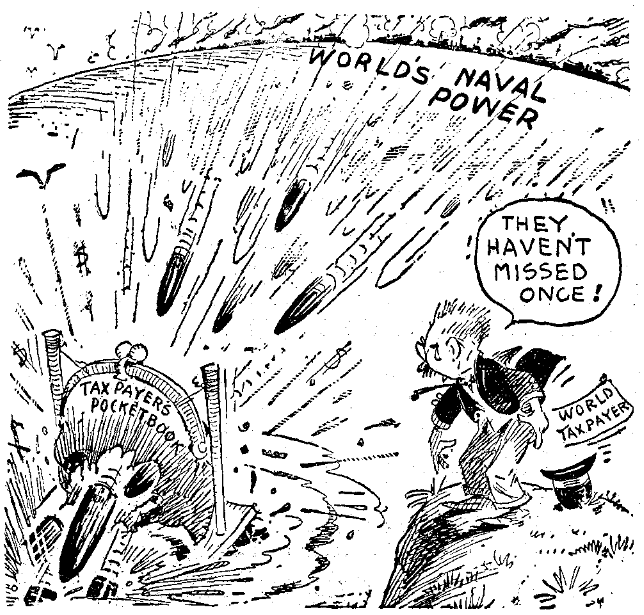
Nelson Harding

"THREE'S A CROWD"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

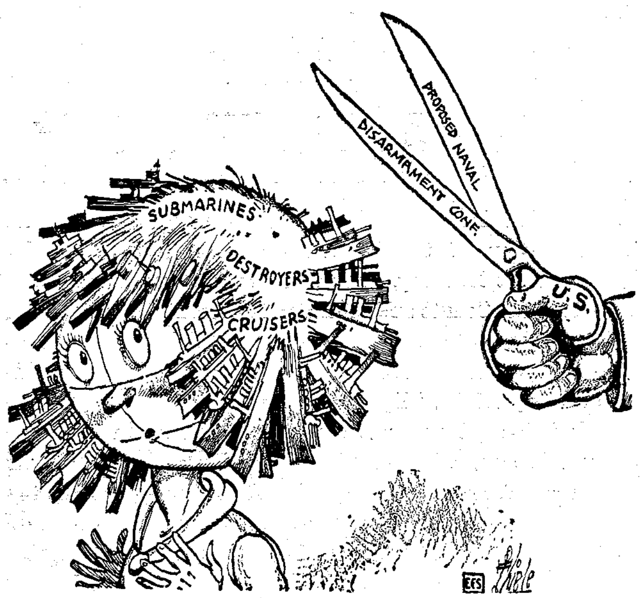
RELIEF FOR FARMS


EUROPE
PST!
COOLIDGE
PROPOSAL FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
!
"BAH!"
C.C.

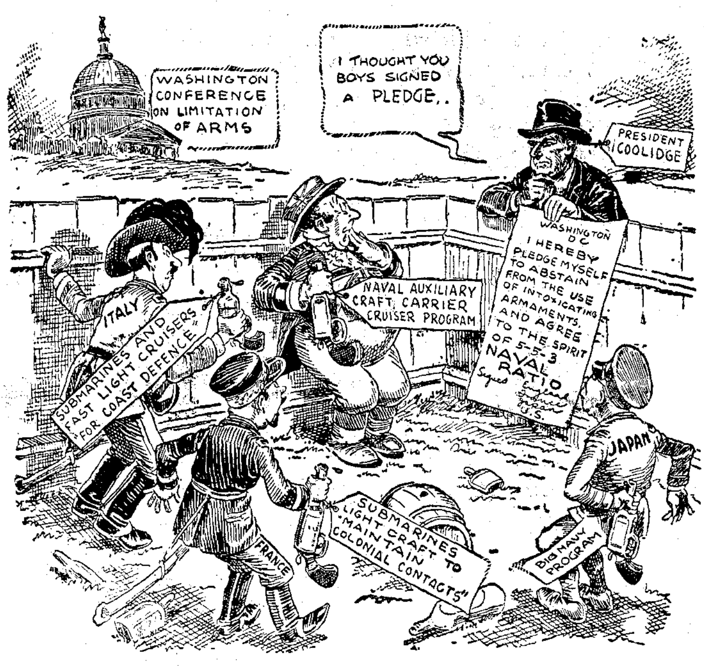
"OUCH!" —Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*


WORLD'S NAVAL POWER
THEY HAVEN'T MISSED ONCE!
TAX PAYERS POCKETBOOK
WORLD TAXPAYER

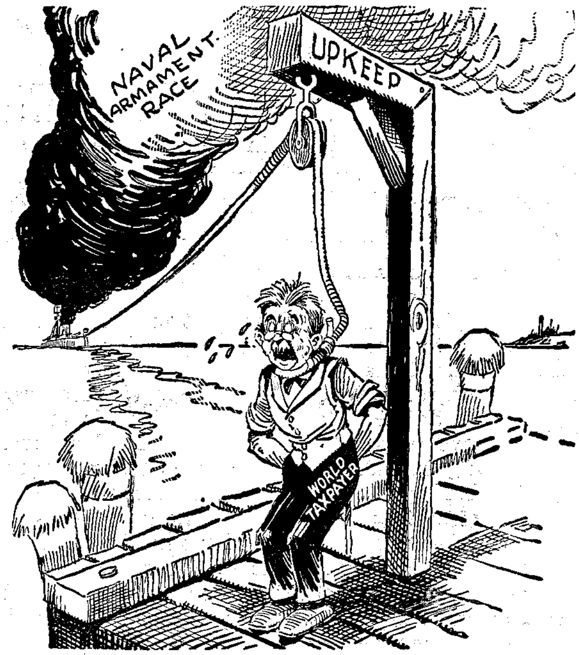
ONE SURE NAVAL REDUCTION ADVOCATE
—Brown in the Camden *Post.*


PROPOSED NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONF.
U.S.
SUBMARINES
DESTROYERS
CRUISERS
EES Thiele

TIME FOR ANOTHER TRIMMING!
—Thiele in the Winston-Salem *Journal.*


WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON LIMITATION OF ARMS
I THOUGHT YOU BOYS SIGNED A PLEDGE..
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
WASHINGTON D C I HEREBY PLEDGE MYSELF TO ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF INTOXICATING ARMAMENTS, AND AGREE TO THE SPIRIT OF 5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO Signed England France Japan U.S.
NAVAL AUXILIARY CRAFT, CARRIER CRUISER PROGRAM
ITALY
"SUBMARINES AND FAST LIGHT CRUISERS FOR COAST DEFENCE"
FRANCE
"SUBMARINES LIGHT CRAFT TO MAINTAIN COLONIAL CONTACTS"
JAPAN
BIG NAVY PROGRAM

BACKSLIDERS
—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch.*


NAVAL ARMAMENT RACE
UPKEEP
WORLD TAXPAYER

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"SECOND THE MOTION, MR. PRESIDENT!"
—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

RELIEF FROM ARMS

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GLASS | WHEELER | TINCHER | STRONG | BLANTON | BLOOM

TWO SENATORS AND FOUR CONGRESSMEN WHOSE PUGILISTIC TENDENCIES HAVE BROUGHT THEM NEW FAME

They are, from left to right, Senator Carter Glass, lightweight, of West Virginia, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, heavyweight, of Montana; a draw. Representatives Tincher and Strong, heavyweights, of Kansas; draw. Representative Blanton, of Texas, light-heavyweight, and Representative Bloom, light-heavyweight, of New York. Newspapermen give the decision to Blanton. A resolution has been introduced into the House proposing "joint committees of the House and Senate to superintend fights, bouts, and duels between members of the two bodies." The resolution also provides that the committee may confer suitable medals, chevrons, and bars on members who have participated in finish fights.

INFERIOR PUGILISM IN CONGRESS

TUNNEY FOR CONGRESS! is the startling editorial suggestion of the Marion *Star*, formerly owned by President Harding, as it discusses the recent epidemic of fist fights in the Senate and House of Representatives. "If the halls of Congress are to be the scene of almost daily fistic encounters, the ideal candidate for a place in Congress is the world-champion heavyweight," lightly remarks this Ohio daily. The New York *Telegraph* suggests a twenty-foot ring in both the Senate and House, with Vice-President Dawes and Speaker Longworth as referees; the neighboring *Herald Tribune* hails the opportune arrival of the young Marquis of Queensberry to these shores, and recommends that he establish a set of rules applicable to fisticuffs in Congress; and the Boston *Globe* pictures Mr. Tex Rickard, promoter of championship bouts, as "viewing with real concern the pugilistic shows now being offered to the public, free of charge, almost daily in the Senate and House. For no professional promoter likes to see his game menaced by the energy of amateurs." Meanwhile, "the Fighting Sixty-Ninth" Congress, with the borrowed title of a famous New York regiment, finds its nerves rather frayed as it adjourns.

Out on the Pacific coast, where he recently appeared before the Washington State legislature in behalf of boxing as a sport, Gene Tunney was found by a Western Union "boy" and handed a message from THE DIGEST. In brief, it asked what he thought of the Congressional encounters. The champion wired in reply:

> "I am unable to understand what could possibly have actuated the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to engage in a fistic encounter. I can not understand how any man can expect to beat into another person his ideas about a certain question, whether it be relative to science, economics, or politics. Had any of these Senators and Congressmen concerned engaged in a little friendly boxing during their school-days they would have acquired sufficient self-control to overcome the impulse to fight under such circumstances. For it is generally agreed that if boxing does anything at all for its devotees, it does inculcate self-control.
>
> "It is surprizing to me that there have not been more public exhibitions of this kind, when one considers the language employed by certain members of Congress in berating and belittling their colleagues. My suggestion for remedying this tendency is for the Government to appropriate a sum sufficient to engage several boxing instructors, and to make daily practise compulsory for all members of the Senate and House."

With such views, Mr. Tunney probably will not be elected to the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth" Congress. Almost everybody, including Jack Dempsey, admits that Tunney can "sock," but he doesn't seem to be aggressive enough for membership in the Congress that is just about to adjourn. The views of an ex-champion, James J. Jeffries, who was located in Los Angeles by another messenger, agree with Tunney's. "Jim" wires:

> "Boxing is the most wonderful sport in the world, and there is no branch of athletics that will do more for the physical condition of men. But it should be done in the gymnasium and the squared circle, not in Congress. If the present trend continues, it will be just a question of time until both Democrats and Republicans will refuse to send a man to Congress unless he first proves himself to be a possible future heavy-weight champion. Meanwhile, if the Senators and Congressmen who have been indulging in fighting are as red-blooded as they apparently would have us believe, they should take up the boxing game professionally and do their fighting in a ring."

Jack Dempsey, Jim Corbett, Jack Sharkey, Benny Leonard, Jack Delaney, and Jim Maloney, to whom we also telegraphed, perhaps were too much overcome by their emotions to reply or considered Congressional pugilism beneath their notice.

What causes these exchanges of Congressional amenities? "Is it the stirring of the sap or that end-of-the-season feeling that makes Congressmen so full of fight?" asks the staid New York *Times*. According to a United Press dispatch from Washington, "the Sixty-Ninth Congress stands out from its predecessors, not for legislative accomplishments, but for its pugilistic tendencies." "What's a sock on the jaw, if you can get on the front page of the country's newspapers?" one Representative is said to have remarked after one of the "bouts." "Why," another is quoted as saying, "if Representative Bloom had gotten in one good punch in his set-to with Blanton, he could have been elected Mayor of New York."

Other fistic encounters, "according to the latest ringside reports from Washington," notes the Springfield *Union*, have occurred between Senator Glass of Virginia, and Senator Wheeler of Montana; and Representatives Strong and Tincher, both of Kansas. "That's three fights in three days, and nobody's been hit yet," remarks Will Rogers in one of his daily dispatches to the New York *Times*. Frank Sullivan, writing in the New York *World*, is in favor of having Congressmen get together twice a week and give each other a "good thumping." For, he explains, "when your system is clogged with ideas, what is needed is a good thumping to dislodge them. If Senators and Congressmen would do this, the country would be much better off."

Of the three "bouts" mentioned above, Roy K. Moulton quotes One-eyed Connolly, known from coast to coast as the champion gate-crasher, as saying the Strong-Tincher fight was the poorest fight he ever saw. In the opinion of a New York *Evening Post* editorial writer:

> "Every citizen, whether peaceful or militant, was disappointed in reading the report of the fist fight in the Senate between Senator Glass of Virginia and Senator Wheeler of Montana. For several days the Montana statesman had been trying to deliver a speech on the banking bill, but for some reason the other Senators showed a marked disinclination to hear him. Meeting Mr. Glass near the cloak-room, Mr. Wheeler peevishly accused him of having broken a pledge to secure the Montana Demosthenes the time necessary to unload this speech on the reluctant Senate. Mr. Glass resented Mr. Wheeler's insinuation regarding his veracity, and invited the Montana man into the cloak-room to settle the matter behind closed doors. But Mr. Wheeler has conscientious scruples against debating in that way with a red-headed man. The exasperated Virginian made two ineffectual passes at Mr. Wheeler, who then put up his hands, and for a moment or two it looked like a real battle on the floor of the Senate.
>
> "According to the report, a Mr. Ralph Kelly pushed in between the two angry Senators. There must be some mistake about this. Heretofore, no Kelly has ever been known to stop a fight. However, the dispatches all agree that this Kelly held 'em apart.
>
> "The bout in the House was even more unsatisfactory. Two heavyweights—Representatives Tincher and Strong, both members from Kansas—disagreed over farm relief. When they happened to meet in the lobby, Mr. Tincher told Mr. Strong what he thought of him, and Mr. Strong told Mr. Tincher what he looked like. Both speeches were offensive. In a moment the two were bristling around like rival roosters in a Kansas barnyard. They danced around, waving their arms in pinwheel fashion, long enough to allow Speaker Longworth to walk down and call the fight a draw.
>
> "In the language of the ring, both fights were flops."

The battle between Representatives Blanton of Texas and Bloom of New York, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, was over the "blue Sunday" law for the District of Columbia. The chief sufferers, we are told, were the bystanders.

The reaction of the press to all this is varied. One New York columnist suggests that the name of the Capitol be changed to the "Sock Exchange." The Kansas City *Star* insists that if Kansas Representatives wish to fight on the floor of the House, they go into training, "so that the West shall not be set down as puffing over every swing at an opponent." The Brooklyn *Eagle* suggests a special sporting section in *The Congressional Record*, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* believes that—

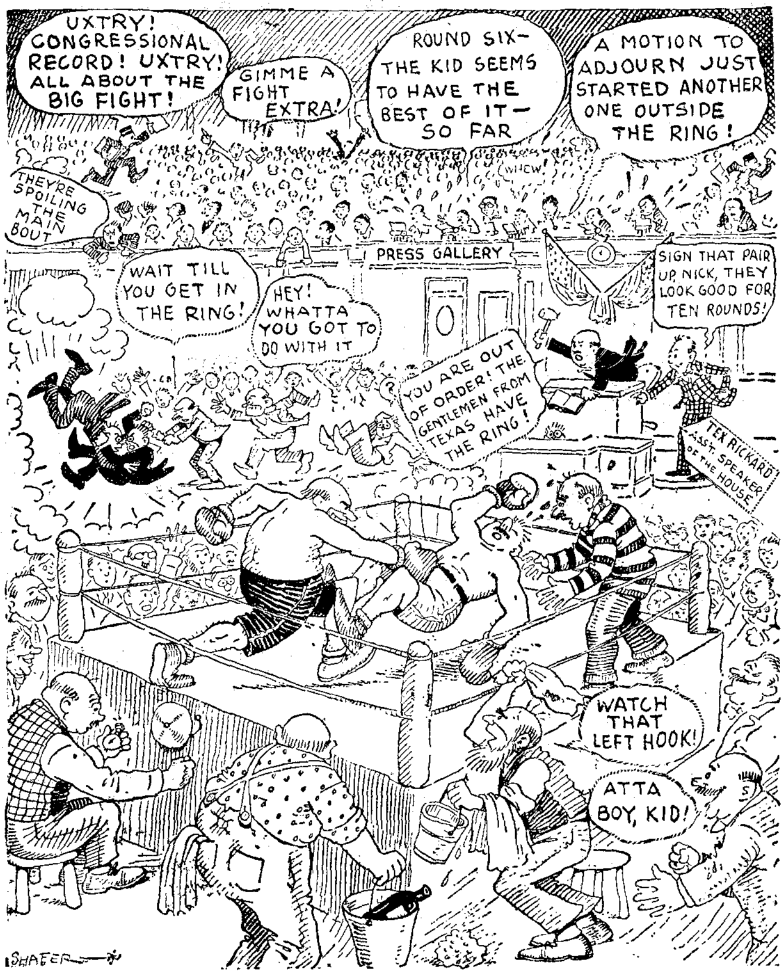
> "We need a law. A law providing that when one Senator decides to thrash another Senator, or when one Representative elects to sock another Representative on the jaw, that said Senator and said Representative shall, in carrying out this praiseworthy purpose, be safeguarded against any and all kinds of interruption, restraint or interference.
>
> "Let us have one finish fight in Washington. Let us have a solon with a cauliflower ear, a statesman with biceps as well as larynx, so that our flaming youth may lift its eyes to starrier heights, its thoughts to nobler things."

In the not-too-serious opinion of the Washington *Post:*

> "Legislators display a singular lack of public spirit when they seek to settle their differences in the cloak-rooms. What the public desires is to witness these encounters, in order that the merits of the combatants may be compared and their prowess demonstrated. The Senate could not do anything more effective in retrieving its waning popularity than to stage a few boxing matches in the well, under the impartial eye of the Vice-President. The public would like nothing better than to see a six-round go between the Lynchburg Lynx and the Montana Mangler, or a snappy bout between the two rivals for the championship of Kansas. Congress has excellent raw material for exhibitions which would draw big crowds and afford a welcome relief from the every-day debating contests."

On the other hand, the Blanton-Bloom affray, declares the Washington *Star*, "was a disgraceful exhibition of temper, and reflects seriously upon the dignity of the House." Continues this Washington daily:

> "There are two aspects to this affair. One is that of the treatment of witnesses before committees of Congress. The other is that of the behavior of members of committees. It is not unusual for those who appear before certain committees to be heckled and badgered in a manner that would not be tolerated in a court of law, their statements challenged, their motives impugned. They have no recourse. They are not given any protection. They can not bring into question in the civil courts any statements made against them or regarding them because of the immunity which the Constitution grants to the Federal legislators. There is no code of courtesy or consideration, and no appeal to any authority.
>
> "Members of Congress are subject only to the rules of that body in respect to their conduct in the Capitol. They may be haled before the bar of the House or Senate and disciplined, but they may not be taken into any other tribunal. This immunity supposedly imposes a certain degree of restraint, but the supposition unfortunately is fallacious. Misbehavior is distressingly frequent not only in committee-rooms, but in the chambers themselves. Quite recently there have been several hot-tempered encounters between members in both Houses. Fortunately no harm has been done save to the dignity of the members and of Congress. In yesterday's affair there were no physical injuries, but the episode, which naturally has gone to the country, can not fail to evoke the feeling that Congressmen are more hot-tempered than judicious; more belligerent than statesmanlike."

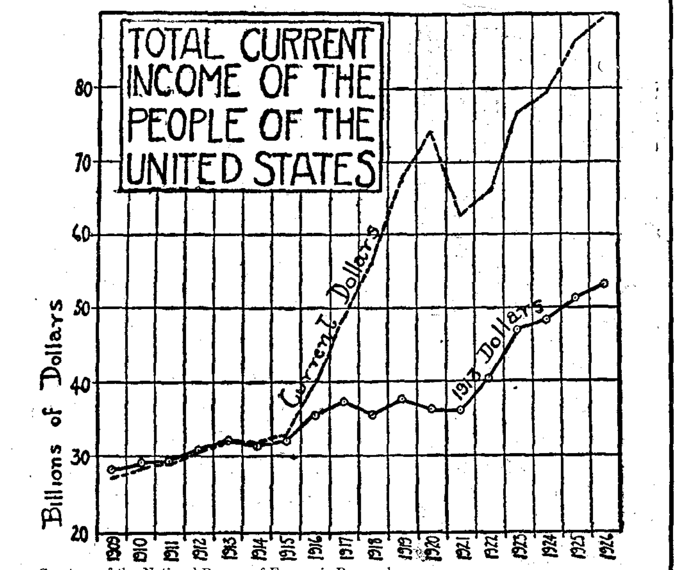

UXTRY! CONGRESSIONAL RECORD! UXTRY! ALL ABOUT THE BIG FIGHT!
GIMME A FIGHT EXTRA!
ROUND SIX— THE KID SEEMS TO HAVE THE BEST OF IT— SO FAR
A MOTION TO ADJOURN JUST STARTED ANOTHER ONE OUTSIDE THE RING!
WHEW!
THEY'RE SPOILING THE MAIN BOUT
PRESS GALLERY
WAIT TILL YOU GET IN THE RING!
HEY! WHATTA YOU GOT TO DO WITH IT
SIGN THAT PAIR UP NICK, THEY LOOK GOOD FOR TEN ROUNDS!
YOU ARE OUT OF ORDER! THE GENTLEMEN FROM TEXAS HAVE THE RING!
TEX RICKARD ASST. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
WATCH THAT LEFT HOOK!
ATTA BOY, KID!
SHAFER

IF THESE FIST FIGHTS IN CONGRESS CONTINUE

—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

OUR INCOMES DOUBLED IN 20 YEARS

THE PAY ENVELOP of the American people is getting thicker and thicker. Our present current income shows a purchasing power which has never before been equaled. We are steadily advancing toward the goal of producing—and buying—more of the desirable things of life. In fact, declares Paul Willard Garrett, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, "a revolutionary rise in the income of the American people within the last few years to almost ninety billions of dollars in 1926 is what lies back of the unprecedented prosperity of the United States." The figures are those of the National Bureau of Economic Research. This is a per-capita income of $770, or an average of $2,010 for each person gainfully employed, explains the New York *Herald Tribune*, and a writer in *The World* facetiously remarks: "The way things are going, we'll soon be able to pay our bills promptly." A significant feature of the Bureau's report, points out the Baltimore *Sun*, "is that the gain in income has been accompanied by a decline in commodity prices, emphasizing the increase in real wages. The condition of the average person has been improving, from the economic standpoint, at the rate of 7 per cent. a year during the past five years."



Courtesy of the National Bureau of Economic Research

The income of the American people, we are reminded, is not all cash. It includes wages, salaries, pensions; profits withdrawn from business; dividends, interest, and rent received from individuals; rental value of homes occupied by their owners; and the value of commodities which families produce for their own consumption. In the opinion of *The Wall Street Journal:*

> "The constant increase in earning power of the people at a time when the population is rapidly growing is a matter of great importance to business. Invention, technical research, skill and organization are behind this story of increasing income. The trend of economic welfare is still curving sharply upward in spite of the increase in population. There is nothing that can be seen to indicate that it will not continue upward for some time to come.
>
> "There is also a large surplus income which must seek employment, for capital, like labor, can not afford to remain idle. Much of this, of course, will find employment at home, but a great deal will go to foreign fields. The development of those resources should add much to the foreign trade of the United States, resulting in still larger aggregate and per-capita income and purchasing power of our people."

According to the Research Bureau's preliminary report:

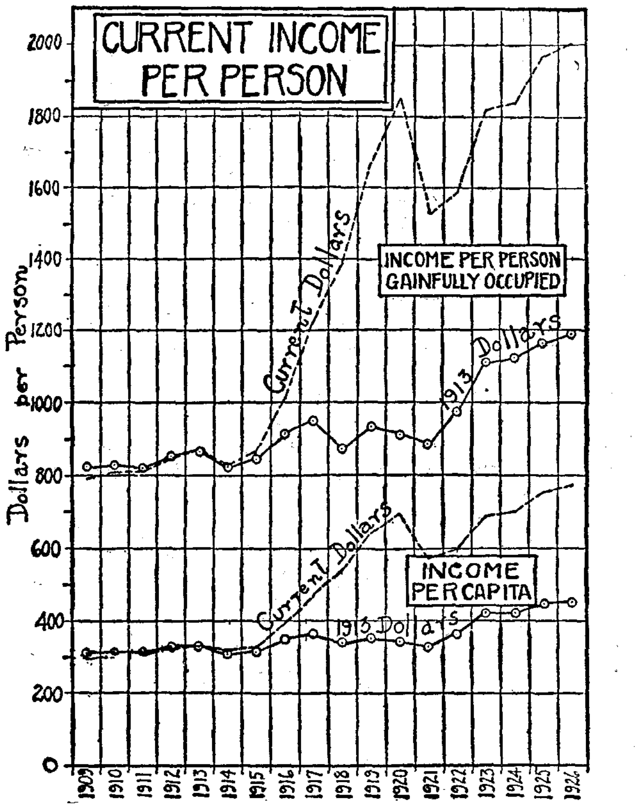
> "In 1926 there were 44,600,000 engaged in activities yielding them direct money incomes. Some of these were employers, many more were employees, and some were simply working on their own account. The figures exclude housewives and women and children helping the head of the family on the home farm. When reduced to money of constant purchasing power we find that the average person working for a money income received about one-fourth more for his services than he obtained in 1917."

Moreover, our 1926 income, *The Evening Post* finds, was more than twice that for the typical prewar year. We read on:

> "In 1909 the per-capita income was $299. By 1914 it had reached $320. In the inflation year of 1920 it got as high as $697, only to fall in the following year to $579. Since then it has been steadily and swiftly rising to the new and exceedingly comfortable level of $770. Time was when the introduction of labor-saving machinery was, with the population constantly growing, looked upon as a barrier to general prosperity. Now, however, it appears that the modern organization of industry has given the worker more pay and also more leisure in which to spend his money.
>
> "It was not the accumulation of a total of $89,682,000,000 in national income last year that made the country prosperous, but its wide diffusion. When, as in 1926, this vast income represents an accumulation of sizable contributions from almost every family in the country, there is laid the foundation for a great and lasting prosperity."

Altho our annual income is greater than the entire national wealth of Germany, and possibly that of France, our prosperity "is not mainly, or even largely, the fruit of Continental misery," maintains the New York *Times*. "Our profits are not even largely war profits." Continues this paper:

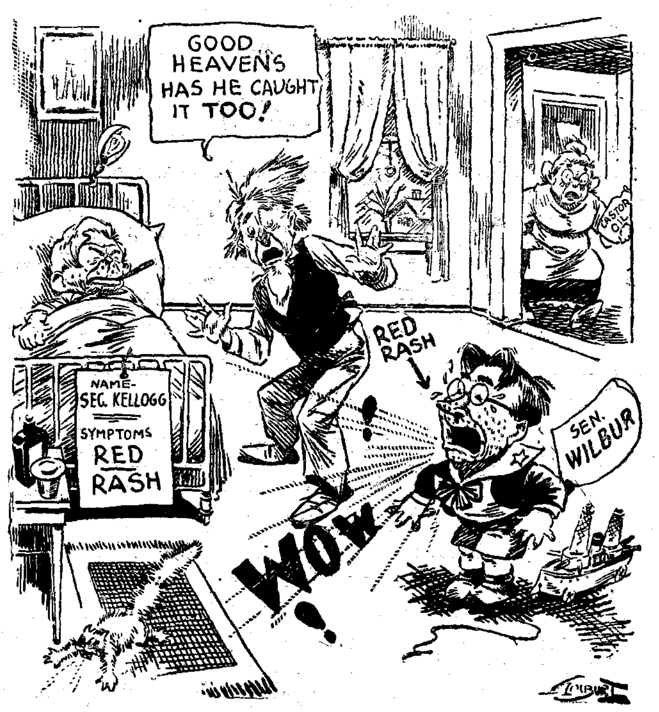
> "Translating both 1909 dollars and 1926 dollars into 1913 dollars, we find that the increase has been from something over twenty-eight billions to nearly fifty-three billions. For the five-year period 1909-13 the increase was something less than four billions, or an annual increase of 760 millions. For the nine-year period 1914-22, counting the four years after the Armistice as 'war years,' the increase was nine billions, or a billion annually. For the four-year period 1923-26 the increase was twelve and a half billions, or more than three billions annually.
>
> "In other words, in the four years since the beginning of European recovery, the income of the American people increased one and a half times as much as during the nine preceding years of actual war and post-war prostration."



Courtesy of the National Bureau of Economic Research

THE FADE-OUT OF AMERICAN REDS

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM, particularly in the smaller and weaker nations, said Secretary of the Navy Wilbur in a recent New York address, is one of the reasons why the United States should have a strong Army and Navy. For, if Soviet Russia's Third International launches its long-heralded world revolution, the United States, with the aid of battle-ships, cruisers, aircraft, and marines, could aid in maintaining free government. Coming, as it did, at the very moment when President Coolidge was expecting favorable replies to his invitation to another disarmament conference, the Wilbur appeal for a bigger Navy encountered considerable criticism in the press, and received not a single bouquet, as far as we can learn. And, we are reminded by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "this is not the first time that the Secretary of the Navy has shown alarm, nor is it the first time that he has run counter to President Coolidge. During the last Presidential campaign he was obsessed with the yellow-peril idea, and went up and down the Pacific coast shaking his fist at Japan." In fact, adds the editor, with a twinkle in his eye, "the Secretary, as the author of a series of bedtime stories, might add to his list the story of 'Defenseless America and the Yellow Dragon' and 'The Tale of the Red Ogre.'"



THE DISEASE SEEMS TO BE SPREADING

—Talburt in the Washington *News*.

The speech which calls forth this and similar criticism was delivered on the occasion of the National Republican Club's annual dinner. Concerning Communism, Mr. Wilbur said, in part:

> "We find peace and prosperity at home, but abroad we find a new peril, declaring spiritual warfare and ready to declare material warfare upon the people of this nation. Where our children are willing to listen, they are taught the ways of the Third International. We find its hand clutching at the heart of our sister republic on the south. We find it stirring up trouble in Asia, in China, in Nicaragua.
>
> "Knowing ourselves as we do, knowing our form of government as we do, and the purpose of its people, we are inclined to take lightly this new form of attack which seeks to destroy the foundations of this Government, namely, the home and the sense of religious obligations. It would destroy home and government and God. In the face of this insidious propaganda within our own territory and in other nations, it behooves us to be vigilant, in the training of the young and in answering the misstatements and misrepresentations put forth to destroy this Government.
>
> "We have received an inheritance, purchased by blood and toil. It is for us to add to that inheritance that which we are able, and to hand it down to those who follow us. Their happiness will depend in part upon our fidelity to that which has gone before us and to those who come after us.
>
> "We owe it to ourselves to be strong, to maintain an adequate Army and Navy. Yes, we owe it to others to be strong in order that if there is to be a world revolution, we may, by our example, if not by our Army and Navy, to assist weaker nations to maintain free government."

This explains to the New York *World* "why marines are landed in Nicaragua, why they are being sent to China, and why Mexico has been threatened with intervention. It is to protect our children from the Third International." Yet, declares the Washington *News*, "there isn't any Bolshevism in Mexico, Nicaragua, or China." Soviet Russia "is sympathetic with China's fight for nationalism," observes the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "but that fight began before we ever heard of Bolshevism." In fact, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the popular movements in Mexico, Nicaragua, and elsewhere are about as 'red' as the farm bloc in Congress." Besides, adds this daily, "we have two New York policemen for every 'red' in the United States. We should be able to get along at this rate without increasing the American Navy to fight Bolshevism."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* even goes so far as to estimate the decline among the Communists of the United States during the last eight years at approximately 80 per cent., and we find in a Washington *Star* editorial that—

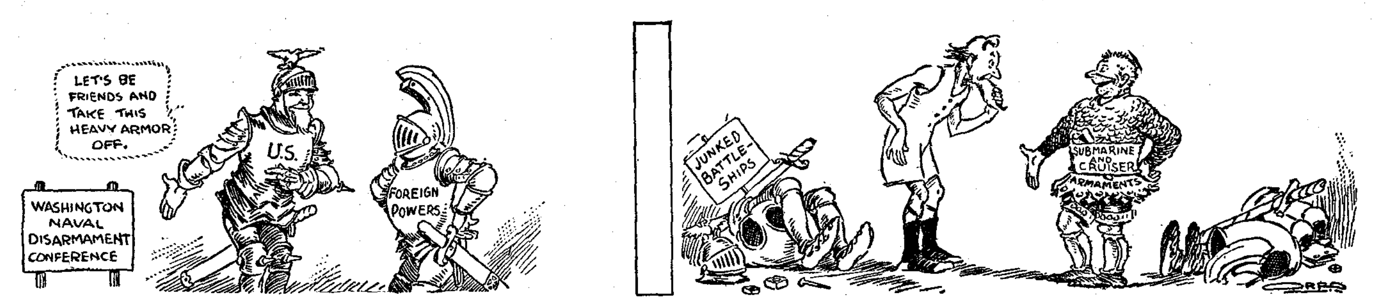
> "According to a survey conducted by the Rand School of Social Science, in New York, Communism is on the wane in the United States. James Oneal, labor historian and editor, who conducted the survey, declares that the Communist movement, which was at its height in 1919, with a membership of 35,000, is now at its lowest ebb, with between 5,000 and 7,000 members.
>
> "If there are no more than 7,000 organized Communists in the United States, the movement can not be regarded as a serious menace to American institutions. Even with the maximum membership of 35,000 it could not be rated as a positive danger unless it was growing. The contrary appears to be true. The movement has lost in strength. This is probably due to the stedfast opposition of organized labor, particularly the American Federation of Labor, to the Bolshevik principles that the Communist groups have undertaken to implant here.
>
> "It may be that there are Communists in this country who are not enrolled as members of a party or a group. Perhaps there are more than 35,000 of them. But there is no reason to believe they are increasing in numbers. However, while the present situation seems to be encouraging, it should not lead to any slackening of efforts to stamp out Communism."

One reason for the decline of Communism in the United States, thinks the New York *Times*, is prosperity, and the Springfield *Union* agrees that—

> "Communism has failed in this country because, as some one has so well said, the average American workman has more gold in his teeth than the average European workman has in the bank. No doubt American common sense, the nature of American institutions, as well as several other things, have also been hostile to it, but above all it is the fact that even the common laborer in America is well fed, well housed, comfortable and contented that has prevented the spread of Communism."

The Boston *Herald*, however, in summing up the situation, comes to this conclusion:

> "We dare say the truth lies between the two extremes. We doubt if the estimate of Mr. Oneal actually expresses the strength in this country of whatever Communistic movement may exist here, using the term in the sense of general radicalism. We have no idea that the nation is in any such precarious situation as that strenuously insisted upon by the super-patriots.
>
> "The scare-mongers are not doing as good a business to-day as in 1919 and 1920—and there is a reason."


LET'S BE FRIENDS AND TAKE THIS HEAVY ARMOR OFF.
WASHINGTON NAVAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE
U.S.
FOREIGN POWERS
JUNKED BATTLE-SHIPS
SUBMARINE AND CRUISER ARMAMENTS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.: Copyright by the Chicago *Tribune*

JUST LOOK AT THE HEAVY UNDERWEAR HE'S GOT ON

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Politics is either a matter of passing the buck or passing the doe.—*El Paso Times*.

Curves have ousted angles in Paris styles. Excepting, of course, triangles.—*Chicago Daily News*.

One trouble with teeth in the Prohibition Law is that they require so much gold filling.—*Seattle Argus*.

The press is quite colorful these days reviewing the yellow peril, the red menace and blue laws.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Horses will become extinct, say scientists. It will not happen soon enough to be any relief to the Prince of Wales.—*Washington Star*.

World peace will finally come when nobody wants to fight any oftener than a world's champion fighter does.—*San Diego Union*.

The butchers use everything about the hog but the squeal, and the consumer uses that when he is told the price of pork.—*Durham Sun*.

Most wives, it is said, walk more than a mile in preparing a meal. Ah, this is cruel! The delicatessens should *deliver* their stuff.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when a man can't occupy a Senate seat that he bought and paid for.—*Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune*.

"Edison believes supreme intelligence pervades universe." Excepting a few hundred million people, this may be true of the rest of the universe.—*Winston-Salem Journal*.

It is interesting to note that the Moro princess who has been raising so much disturbance as a member of a bandit gang got her educational training in Illinois.—*Nashville Banner*.

Comes a German biologist to vow that the ourang-utan can sing. Well, we haven't the slightest objection, providing they do not recruit him for musical comedy.—*Portland Oregonian*.

Possibly the third-term controversy could be disposed of on this thesis, i.e.: That the first eighteen months of Mr. Coolidge's tenure were served by the White House Spokesman.—*Detroit News*.

Attention is drawn to a split infinitive in the National Liberal Federation's announcement of the acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's terms. But surely one more little split can't matter much.—*Punch*.

The official orders for King George's procession to open Parliament declare that men must wear "full dress with trousers." Very thoughtful of his majesty. It's pretty cold in February in London.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Altho the United States possesses 24,000,000 automobiles, the average American buys three times as many shoes as the European. Evidently the few pedestrians left in this country must step lively.—*Seattle Times*.

An old Wisconsin Indian laments that war paint has become rouge, the peace pipe has become the cigaret, and buckskin leggings have become sheer silk stockings. And let him ponder on what firewater has become.—*Detroit Free Press*.

In the armament race our bandits lead those of all other nations.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The brain was made to think with, but the pocketbook forms most of the opinions.—*Shreveport Journal*.

The two enemies of reform are the wicked who oppose it and the lunatics who favor it.—*Springfield Sun*.

The safest thing to ride in is a truck; the most dangerous thing to ride in is a reverie.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago)*.

If a rich man can't get a seat in the Senate and a poor man can't get elected, perhaps the thing will be abolished.—*Detroit News*.

The conviction that Prohibition is a failure seems to be most prevalent among the people that haven't tried it.—*El Paso Times*.

Observation leads to the conviction that the results of teaching evolution are no worse than the results of evolution itself.—*San Diego Union*.

An Eastern young man is attempting to pay off his debts of $3,000,000 by writing, which looks like Farthest North in optimism.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Why quit building submarines (France asks herself) while the money thus saved would have to go for the payment of debts?—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

A Mississippi Congressman has introduced a bill to prevent distribution of questionable literature. We trust that the bill devotes a section to seed catalogs.—*San Diego Union*.

Then again, it may be those California growers don't want the avocado called alligator pear for fear some people may get the impression it is a Florida product.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

One can not help wondering what would happen if Senator Borah were a member of the Italian Parliament and made a characteristic speech against the administration.—*Seattle Times*.

The per capita apportionment of library books is said to be six-tenths of a book. By reading eight out of ten of the modern novels the average person can reach his quota.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The molecule has been broken up, reports Professor Taylor of Princeton, by charging mercury atoms with light rays. The charge of the light brigade! Up, rays, and atom!—*Chicago Daily News*.

Primo de Rivera announces that he will retain office until his country is saved. Since he alone has the power to determine when the job is finished, he ought to have a nice, long term. —*New York Evening Post*.

"It will be fifty years before the human brain catches up with modern progress," declares Dr. Charles Mayo. And the worst of it is by the time we know where we are at we shall be somewhere else.—*Chicago Daily News*.

"Until last month," says D. L. H., "I regarded Texas as our outstanding he-state. But while traveling through that section I found a number of cafeteria-groceries operating under the name of Helpy-Selfy Stores."—*Kansas City Star*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

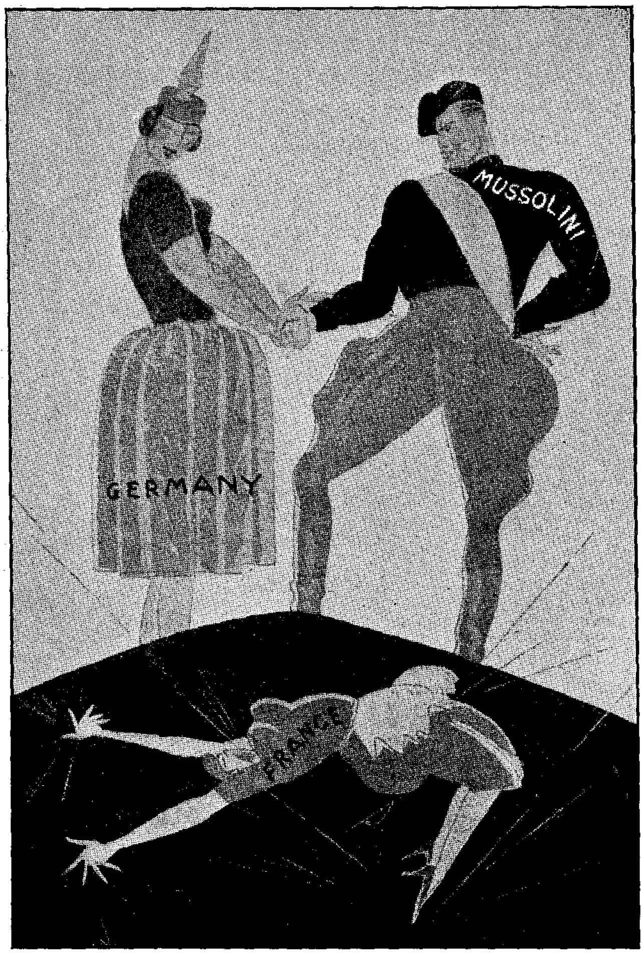
BALKAN FEARS OF ITALY'S EXPANSION

ITALY'S FLAT REJECTION of President Coolidge's memorandum about a naval disarmament policy excites new interest in Italy's pact with Albania, which resulted in an "estrangement between Jugoslavia and Italy," and is promised by some British journals to have "unexpected and dangerous diplomatic repercussions throughout Eastern Europe." The Tirana Pact, as it is called, enables Italy to transform the Adriatic into an Italian sea, according to the Belgrade *Politika*, and "lays the foundations for its future penetration into the Balkans." This declaration appears in an article contributed to this Belgrade newspaper by an anonymous writer who is said to be no less a person than the Jugoslav Minister in Rome, Mr. Baloughtchich, and in it we find the further utterance that the pact—

> "constitutes a great danger for the countries of Central Europe that use the Adriatic for their commerce with the Near East. Even the Western Powers of Europe that have pushed Italy toward the Balkans are not efficiently protected against the Italian danger. These Powers already realize that this new Italian expansion can not be accomplished without the bloody opposition of the Balkan nations. . . .
>
> "In the continuous struggle of Austria-Hungary against Italian supremacy in the Adriatic, the rôle played by Albania was most important. Italy always nursed certain aspirations on the Albanian shore, and the independence of the Albanian State was chiefly due to the rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Italy. On coming into power, Fascism at first did not try to make of the Adriatic an Italian sea. It was satisfied with the elimination of Austria from that region. At that time Mussolini desired to see Italy expand rather toward Asia Minor and Northern Africa. He persistently asked for colonies, once in Syria, and then in the territories formerly occupied by Germany in Africa. It was on account of this greater policy that Italy tried to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors in the Near East, such as Jugoslavia, Greece, and others. When the greater Mediterranean policy of Mussolini collapsed, he turned his attention to the Balkans and, therefore, to Albania. The Balkans constitute for Italy an almost unlimited field for adventures of all sorts. The principle of 'the Balkans for the Balkan peoples' exists as a dogma, but there is no strong organization behind it to uphold its particular meaning in a practical way.
>
> "Under the guise of arbitration the most active Italian diplomatic representative in Albania, with the cooperation of Achmed Zoghu, the Albanian dictator, has obtained the imposition on that country of the political control of Mussolini. Thus under the pretext of maintaining the status quo in Albania, Italy reserves the right to interfere in the internal affairs of that country, and to send troops across the sea at any time."

Assuming this to be the more or less official view-point of Jugoslavia regarding the Italo-Albanian Pact of Tirana, we turn to the Italian press, all of which may be counted upon to give the Fascist point of view. Says the Rome *Giornale d'Italia:*

> "The Pact of Tirana, this simple document of Italian guaranty given to a neighboring people, and tending to serve our economic expansion toward a country that lies only sixty miles from our coast, has almost created a revolution in European diplomacy. There was even question of changing the entire foreign diplomatic corps in Albania, with a view of appointing higher class officials in that delicate region. Thus the Jugoslav Minister, Beffetich, has left, and will not return to his post in Tirana. Instead, the Jugoslavian interests seem to be left, temporarily at least, in the hands of Mr. Colombatovich, the well-known spiritual pilot of the American journalist who sent his mysterious stories to the New York *Herald Tribune* and to the Paris *Matin.*
>
> "We all remember the great dates in recent Albanian history: They are, November 28, 1913, date of the proclamation of Albanian independence; December 24, 1924, day of the legalization of Albanian independence. This, incidentally, was the overthrow of the Fan Noli régime, and the victorious occupation of Tirana by the victorious leader of the revolution, Achmed Zoghu. Then there is the date of January 21, 1925, day of the proclamation of the Albanian Republic, and finally January 31, 1925, day of the election of Achmed Zoghu to the presidency of this new republic. To these historical dates is now added the day of November 27, 1926, on which the Italo-Albania Pact was signed, on the one side by the Italian Minister, Pompeo Aloisi, and on the other by the Albanian Foreign Minister, Hussein Bey Vrioni. The pacific spirit of this pact, which is fully in accordance with the principles of the League of Nations, will no doubt succeed in overcoming all obstacles placed in its path by those who see in it a stroke against their own Balkan intrigues. Having thus secured its tranquillity, the young Albanian Republic will turn its attention to the stabilization of its internal peace, which is sometimes threatened from the outside. It is also time now for Albania to devote its energies to carrying out the program of public works undertaken by the Albanian National Bank, and the so-called Swedish, but actually Italian concern Svea, for the benefit of the country. The thirty-three-year-old President of Albania, a man of iron will and a clever diplomat, must now show himself worthy of a pact signed with a great Power like Italy, and he must also realize the obligations reposing on him as the chief of a State having the reputation of being most typically Balkan in its agitations."

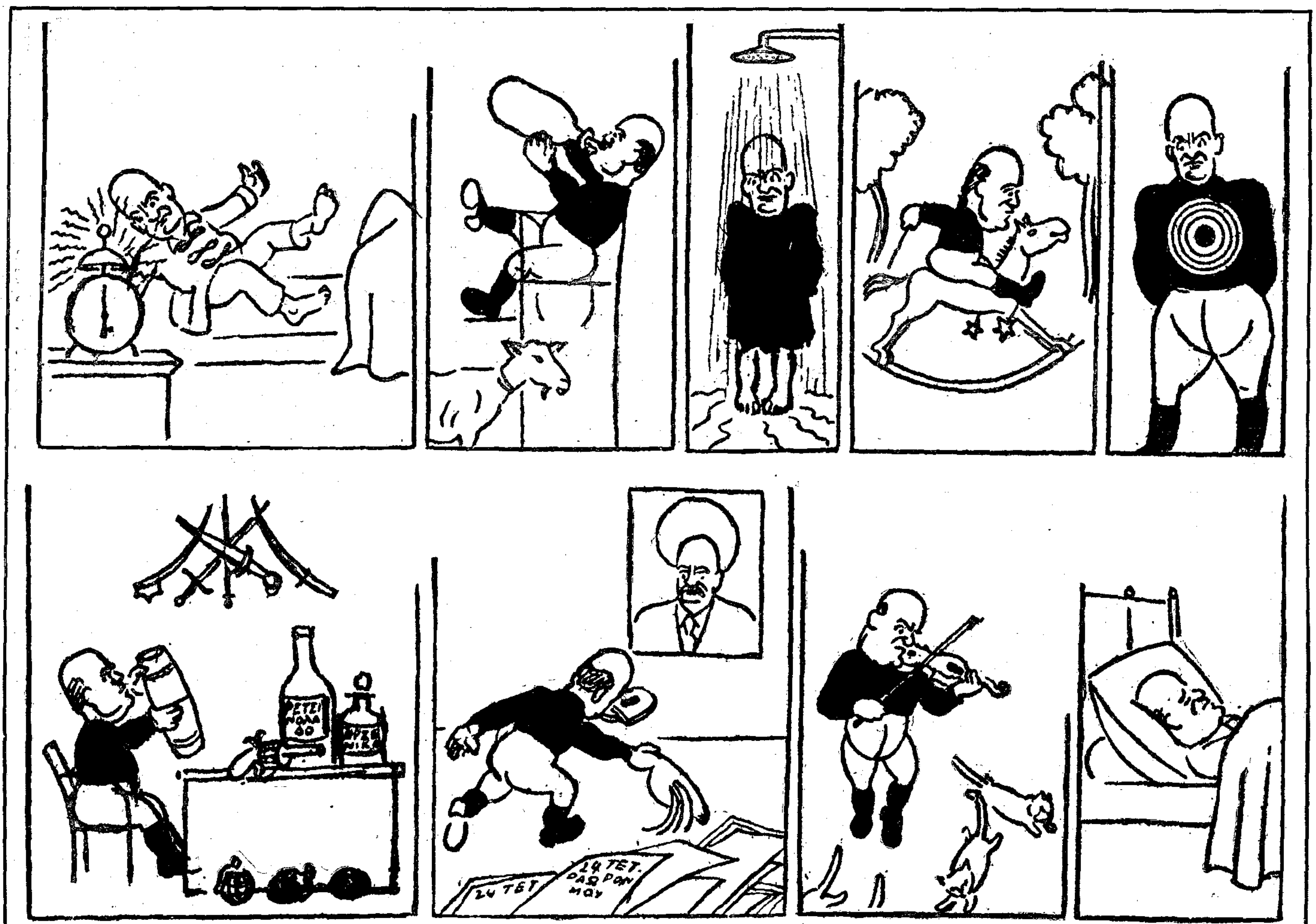


AN ITALIAN JIBE AT FRANCE

GERMANY: "Does France often get these fits of hysteria?"
MUSSOLINI: "Often and often—in fact every time I make a commercial agreement or a pact of friendship with another country."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

The Greek reaction to the Italo-Albanian treaty is to be found



A GREEK IDEA OF MUSSOLINI'S TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Mussolini's day, as described by himself, consists in getting up bright and early, taking a glass of milk, a shower, a short ride, posing as the target of all assassins, and managing all his country's affairs, while he talks continuously about silence. Sometimes he even plays the violin, and finally goes to bed to follow the same order the next day. —*Politeia* (Athens).

in an editorial of the Athens *Politeia*, which seems to discount the importance of all these so-called pacts, and remarks:

> "Long before the signature of the Italian-Albanian Pact, which seems to have aroused such a storm in Europe and elsewhere, there was signed in Rome another pact, which is to-day entirely forgotten, namely the one between Italy and Jugoslavia, a pact of friendship and arbitration signed in October, 1924, and hailed, both in Rome and Belgrade, with enthusiasm and hope. It was said at the time that following the conclusion of that pact, no cloud would ever darken the relations of Italy and Jugoslavia, that the Jugoslavs could have all confidence in Italy's support, and that the Italians would have all the friendship of their new allies. And yet three months after the signature of that pact some incidents broke out in Dalmatia regarding the status of some monasteries, and the relations between the Italians and the Jugoslavs assumed an icy coldness. Now on top of all that comes the Italian-Albanian Pact which is openly inimical to Jugoslavia.
>
> "Pacts are a new fad in international diplomacy, and one might call them literary documents of diplomacy, without the least practical value. A pact does not prove anything, does not prejudice anything, does not impose any obligations on those signing it. It is confined strictly to the present, and in no way concerned with the future. Therefore, these pacts, whenever not supplemented with secret protocols, defining the mutual obligations of the contracting parts, are not important, and their only value lies in the acceptance of the obligation of arbitration of all differences between two contracting States."

Other Greek papers take a more serious view of the situation, following the official statement issued from the Greek Foreign Office, to the effect that: "The Greek Government follows closely the development of Italian-Albanian relations, but it does not consider it necessary to intervene more actively for the present." The Athens *Eleftheron Vima*, assuming that the Government's statement means lack of interest in Albanian affairs, advises it to "use all its efforts to secure the existing rights of Greece in Albania, in a way that will strengthen that country's position in the Balkans."

The Bulgarian press does not seem to be displeased with the Italian-Albanian Pact, and according to the opinions exprest in such papers as the *Slovo* of Sofia, the establishment of Italian control in Albania puts an end to Jugoslav supremacy in the Balkans, and is likely to make the Jugoslavs more amenable to the Bulgarian point of view in connection with Balkan affairs. The recent overtures of the Belgrade Government in Sofia, regarding the conclusion of a pact of friendship between the two neighboring countries, is thus explained in the *Slovo:*

> "It is evident that these activities on the part of the Jugoslavs are due to the Italian-Albanian Pact, which has acted like a cold shower on certain hotheads of Belgrade, who had lost all contact with the actual Balkan situation."

This paper goes on to say that it will discuss a pact with Jugoslavia only after the status of Bulgarian populations in that country has been considerably bettered. As regards Roumania's position, it is evident that the Italian-Albanian Pact has not created any great stir in Bucharest, inasmuch as it came about at a time when Roumanian opinion was more occupied with domestic affairs. Nevertheless such papers as the *Adeverul* and the *Lupta* advise the Government "to be wary in its negotiations with Italy regarding the signing of a commercial treaty with that country, in view of the fact that Mussolini has refused to guarantee the possession of Bessarabia by Roumania." By way of contrast the Roumanian press lays stress on the recently published Franco-Roumanian treaty of friendship and arbitration.

Springfield, Mass.

GERMAN VIEWS OF THE END OF ARMS' CONTROL

AN HISTORIC DATE to be mentioned often in the next few decades is February 1 of this year, we are told, for then the Allies gave up their effort to control the military equipment of Germany. For the sake of the "policy of conciliation," says the Paris correspondent of an American newspaper, the Allies agreed to consider Germany as up-to-date in execution of the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and henceforth it is up to the League of Nations to see that Germany does not arm again. In some journals it is pointed out that secondary details as to the condition of German forts along the eastern frontier in Prussia have not been definitely settled between the German Government and the Allies and that negotiations on this subject are still in progress. But it is said that this matter is unimportant, for on the whole Germany is actually disarmed. Among the German press, the *Koelnische Zeitung* remarks:

"With God's help the Control Commission has packed its trunks and will say good-by forever to the German nation. For seven years the Germans and their Government had to tolerate within their boundaries the presence of a commission of military control composed of the officers of our chief war-enemies. . . . The zeal and zest of these officers never relaxed, perhaps with the exception of the months when we were struggling for the Ruhr. There were no differences of opinion between the French and the British members of this Commission, either, but there was a certain difference in the direction of their attention. Wherever the Commission was confronted with the problem of weakening the military force of Germany to humiliating impotence, the French control officers were the first to act. But when the economic, and especially the industrial, weakening of Germany was the problem, it was their British colleagues who took the lead. There were also cases when, following the example of their French friends, the British officers took off their military uniforms, put on civil clothes and, thus disguised, broke into some old barn or storehouse hoping to find secret depots of arms. Yes, as a rule, the Allied gentlemen acted in complete accord and alliance.

"Summarized statistically, the results of the activities of the Control Commission present a very impressing picture. Until the end of December, 1926, the zealous controllers made 33,381 raids with control purposes. This makes on the average twenty-eight raids a day. What energy! Indeed, it should be immortalized as a rare example of zeal and political wisdom. Headquarters of various Army units, barracks and fortresses, factories and industrial plants, police stations, schools and clubs—all such institutions were raided by these unwelcomed visitors.

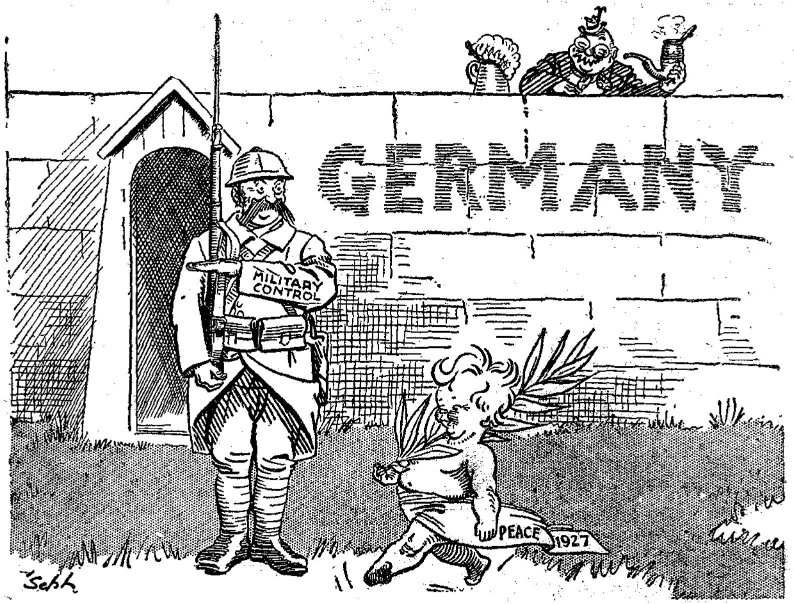
"In the fall of 1919, when the Commission came to Germany, it was an enormous body of 396 Allied officers and 610 soldiers. All these men lived comfortably and excellently, especially during the inflation period, in Berlin and in other cities of the Reich, for the German Government was obliged to pay all their expenses including the smallest restaurant or hotel bills.

"It was only with the introduction of the Dawes plan that the change came. Since then the Allied Powers were obliged to subtract from the payments due to them by Germany the expenses of the Control Commission, and so they suddenly began to display the spirit of economy. In their own interests they had to reduce the staff of the Commission, so that toward the end of September, 1926, it numbered only 36 officers and 150 soldiers. What a heavy financial burden was thrust upon Germany by the obligation to pay for the expenses of the Commission is seen in the fact that from 1919 to 1924 these expenses amounted to 38,713,976 gold marks. Indeed, Germany had to pay a heavy price for her own disarmament.

"Yes, the day of the departure of the Commission from Germany will be always remembered as a happy day. Yet we should not forget the bitter seven years it spent in our country, and we should not be too optimistic as to the future. For we may yet meet these gentlemen in Germany. The Control Commission has left, but, in 'case of necessity' the Powers still have the right to send to our country a 'Special Commission' of the League of Nations presided over by a French general."

Says the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"The future historian will probably say to us that the activities of the economical foreign officers of the Control Commission in Berlin constitute the most shameful page in the history of our people. Truly, our enemies, and especially France, may look with satisfaction and joy at the results of their work. The Commission succeeded in disarming Germany completely, in contributing immensely to her economic difficulties and in keeping her for seven years under humiliating pressure. It is perfectly clear that, in keeping with the Versailles Treaty, the control over Germany's disarmament was construed as a quick action strictly limited in time. In spite of this, however, these guests remained in our country for seven years. Moreover, profiting by the enormous authority with which they were entrusted, the controllers often compelled Germany to make important concessions to the Allies which had literally nothing to do with disarmament.



THE NEW WATCH ON THE RHINE

The Allied Arms Control ceased in Germany January 31, 1927.

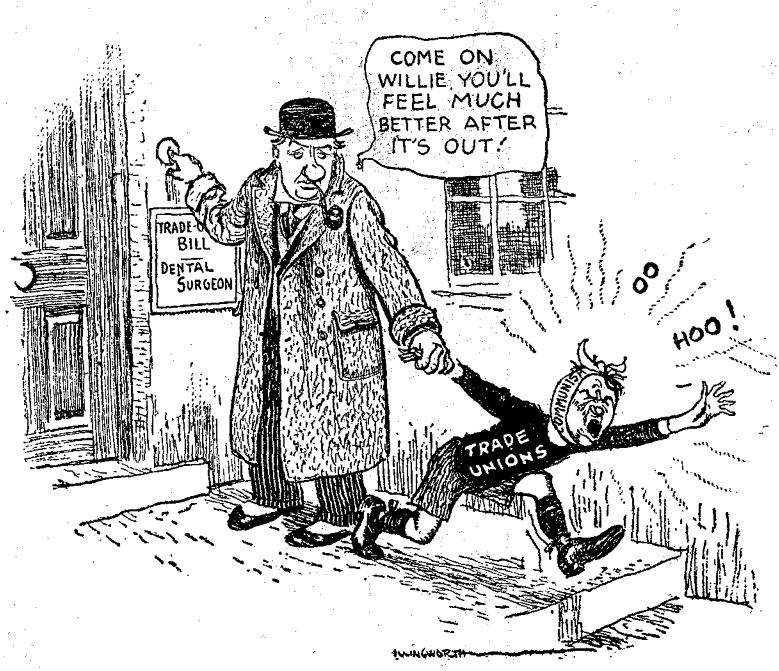
—*The Daily Chronicle* (London).

"Yet the darkest chapter in the history of the Control Commission is recorded in the services which our own countrymen rendered to its members, the officers of enemy countries. If the German nation had opposed its disarmament unanimously, the Allied Powers would never have succeeded in achieving even a small part of what was achieved by the Commission. How is it, then, that the Commission did achieve it? The sad fact is that a great many of our fellow countrymen lay subserviently at the feet of our executioners and supplied them most lavishly with traitorous denunciations. The officers of the Commission laughingly boasted that at least 90 per cent. of their information was disclosed by Germans themselves. 'We did not have to work very hard,' added these officers with ironical smiles. Wherever an old cannon or a pair of rusty rifles lay hidden, German Social Democrats and radical pacifists ran, as it were, in a running contest, to denounce it to the Allied officers. It must be added that only a very small per cent. of these traitors worked for money and received dollars for their dirty work. A great majority of them, demoralized by the pacifist press, did this 'out of principle,' without receiving anything for it, and then bragged of it. It can not be doubted that, even after its departure from Germany, the Commission will receive hundreds of denunciations from such self-appointed spies and traitors. The agitation of the pacifist press and the corruption which was spread about by the Control Commission have so confused the very conception of the political honesty in the Left circles of our country that radical measures should be taken against it."

The Control Commission, in the opinion of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "contributed greatly to the enmity between the Allies and the Germans."

MOSCOW'S MENACE TO BRITISH LABOR

WHEN A BRITISH WORKER, who is a Communist, acts at a Labor Party conference not as a member of his trade-union, but as the representative of the Communist party, it is time, say certain authorities on labor in Britain, for the workers, as well as the employers, to wake up to the fact that the Russian Reds are gravely imperiling British Trade Unions. The emissaries of Moscow and Bolshevik money, it is charged, are actively at work to undermine the confidence of the rank and file in labor leaders and to "capture the trade-union organization for world revolution." So serious an accusation has more weight, it is said, in the fact that it is made by the Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, P.M., who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet of the Labor Government of former Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald. In an article contributed to the London *Daily News*, by Mr. Snowden, we read further:



"ONE WOULD THINK THAT THE BOY LIKED HAVING TOOTHACHE"
—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"The natural discontent in the coal-fields, which is being exasperated by the arrogance of some of the coal-owners, is being exploited by the Minority Movement and the Communists. There is a dead set against the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, and its leaders are the object of the most violent abuse and misrepresentation.

"It were foolish to ignore the activities of these mischief-makers. Their numbers may be relatively small, but their efforts are unceasing, and they pursue their attacks with all the ferocity of the fanatic. They are in every trade-union branch, sowing mistrust and spreading their poisonous doctrines, which they repeat, parrot-like, from the Communist text-books and journals.

"Their influence for mischief is derived wholly from the indifference of the great body of trade-unionists. These do not attend their branch meetings, and the business is left to the active minority who capture the offices and make the policy.

"The success of these tactics is illustrated by the fact that Mr. H. Pollitt, the leader of the British Communists, gets elected by the Boilermakers' Society as their delegate to the Labor Party Conference by a small minority vote, and there acts, not as the spokesman of his society, but as the representative of the Communist party."

Mr. Snowden goes on to relate that in making a report of the Labor Conference to the Communist party last October, Mr. Pollitt said that the main task of the Communist party was to get immersed in the detail of trade-union work in order to have responsible spokesmen of the Communists at the Labor Party Conference. Mr. Snowden quotes Mr. Pollitt as having said that "they must get hold of the Branch Presidents' and Branch Secretaries' jobs." The Minority Movement, according to Mr. Snowden, is one of the many organizations through which the Moscow attack on British Trade Unions functions, and he adds:

"Its purpose is avowedly to bring the British trade-unions under the heel of the Red International Trade Union Federation, which is another name for the Communist International. . . .

"The honest belief of these Russians in the imminence of the World Revolution is pathetic. Even Lenin, with all his knowledge of world affairs, was so obsessed by that belief that he told the British Labor Delegation which visited Russia in 1920 that the revolution would come in England within six months!

"No one can understand the methods of the Bolsheviks who does not appreciate that one determining fact. It explains everything. Their one idea is the World Revolution, and all their methods and their actions are directed to provoking that. They are quite honest in the belief, and their faith is as colossal as their ignorance.

"If we bear that one fact in mind, we see clearly the purpose and consistency of all their actions. The miners' struggle and the General Strike were hailed in Russia as the beginning of the Proletarian Revolution in Britain. It was not to enable the miners to resist a reduction of wages that the ill-paid Russian workers had forcible contributions taken from their wages to support that struggle. It was, as was stated a hundred times in the Soviet Press, to turn the miners' struggle unto a political revolution."

The calling off of the General Strike and the defeat of the hopes of the Bolsheviks, Mr. Snowden goes on to say, was followed by a torrent of abuse of the British trade-union leaders, and this he claims throws a flood of light upon the real aims of the Russian Communists, and upon their determination to continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the British trade-unions. The question which the British trade-unions now have to decide, he declares, is whether they are going to settle their own internal affairs themselves or allow themselves to be the tools of an alien revolutionary movement. According to Mr. Snowden, it is another phase of the right of self-determination, and he continues:

"Mr. Tomsky, the leader of the Soviet Unions, had been invited as a fraternal delegate to the last British Trade Union Congress. He was not permitted to enter the country, but he sent a long letter, couched in the most offensive language, violently attacking the action of the General Council of the T. U. C. and abusing individuals in the most opprobrious terms.

"The letter was at the same time a revelation of the mentality of the Soviet leaders and of their chagrin at the failure of their expectation of a Proletarian Revolution in Britain. These people claim the liberty to criticize and abuse the British trade-union leaders on matters which do not in the least concern Russia, but they resent any protest by the British trade-unions against such abuse and criticism.

"When the British representatives at the last meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee asked the Russians to dissociate themselves from the abusive manifesto issued by the executive of the Red Trade Union International, Tomsky indignantly refused to do so, and denied the right of the British to make such a demand. 'We can not and we will not,' he said, 'renounce our right to criticize.' And these are the people who want the British trade-unions to enter into 'fraternal' relations with them!

"If Russia would confine herself to her own grave problems, and be straightforward in her relations, other countries would only be too glad to trade with her for mutual benefit.

"But neither British Labor nor any British Government ought to or will tolerate interference with their internal affairs by an outside body."

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION

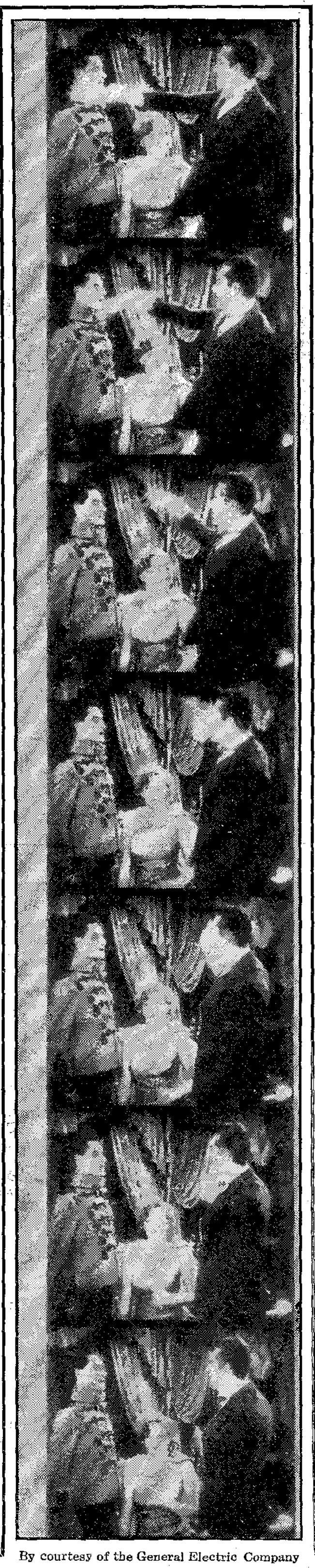
IMPROVEMENTS IN TALKING PICTURES

TALKING MOTION-PICTURES in which the simultaneous timing of action and sound is at all times assured have been announced by the General Electric Company, and a private demonstration was recently given in a New York theater in which two reels of a popular film were displayed with synchronized incidental music and later singers and musicians were simultaneously seen on the screen and heard through a loud-speaker on the stage. Several such devices have been given publicity lately; this one, the Washington *Star* explains, "is regarded as a distinct advance in that not only is there a perfect synchronizing of light and sound, but that the reproduction of the sound is more perfect." The process, said to be the result of several years of experimenting in the General Electric's Schenectady laboratory, means but slight change in standard projectors, and involves only the addition of a sound-reproducing attachment and a loud-speaker suitable for auditorium use. Both the picture and the sound are recorded on the same film. We quote as follows from a press bulletin issued by the company:

"One of the demonstrations has been with music to accompany feature films, the music being by a full concert orchestra. Development of this field requires no change in the technique of making the original film. After the original picture film has been made and titled, the accompanying music is played by a concert orchestra and is recorded on a film. The picture and sound records are then printed on one film in the proper time relation.

"Another type has been the showing of singers and instrumentalists while they are presenting programs. Thus, when an orchestra is shown on the screen, it is possible to follow the playing of each musician, and see his actions on the screen and hear him. Even cymbals—among the most difficult to reproduce faithfully—sound like cymbals. Similar demonstrations have been made with vocal and instrumental soloists, with string and with vocal quartets, and with speakers.

"To the casual observer the talking film does not differ from the usual motion-picture positive. It is of standard width, but along the left margin there is a strip a small fraction of an inch wide on which is a series of horizontal light and dark bands and lines, of varying widths and intensities. It is this series of bands and lines which produces the sound. The film is passed through the reproducer at constant speed, and, as these light and dark bands pass rapidly before a tiny slit in an optical system, the amount of light is varied. The ever-changing amount of light is received by a photoelectric cell—the electric eye—which is extremely sensitive to any change in the light striking it. The more light received, the more current it will permit to pass through its circuit. This current is amplified and changed from electrical to audible energy by an amplifier and speaker.



By courtesy of the General Electric Company

SOUND AND PICTURE ON ONE FILM

A section of standard-width motion-picture film carrying on its margin the synchronized music of a full concert orchestra. The horizontal lines at the left control the sound reproducer, which is a part of the picture projector.

"At this early date it is not possible to define the fields in which this new type of talking motion-pictures will be of use. One of the first, however, will be in supplying a full orchestral accompaniment for pictures. The community picture-house, accustomed to having a piano, or piano and violin, will be able to have the same music as the metropolitan theater.

"Another field is offered by the news reels. Not only will it be possible to show important persons, but they can talk to the audience, and visiting notables can extend their greetings.

"It has not been possible for famed musicians and orchestras to appear in small communities. The talking motion-pictures will permit them to be both seen and heard throughout the country.

"Educationally, there are also many ways in which the new apparatus will be of service. Many schools and colleges are already equipped with motion-picture projectors as an aid in class-room work, and the new film will be found of even more assistance. In the case of professors from abroad, it will be possible to record their lectures and demonstrations simultaneously, and to give their lectures the widest possible use by circulation of the film to colleges and universities throughout the country. Similarly, an authority on the subject can give a description to accompany any educational film for use in schools, the speech pointing out the important features of the picture simultaneously with their appearance on the screen.

"These are but a few of the fields in which the talking motion-pictures will find applications. The list can, and will, be expanded."

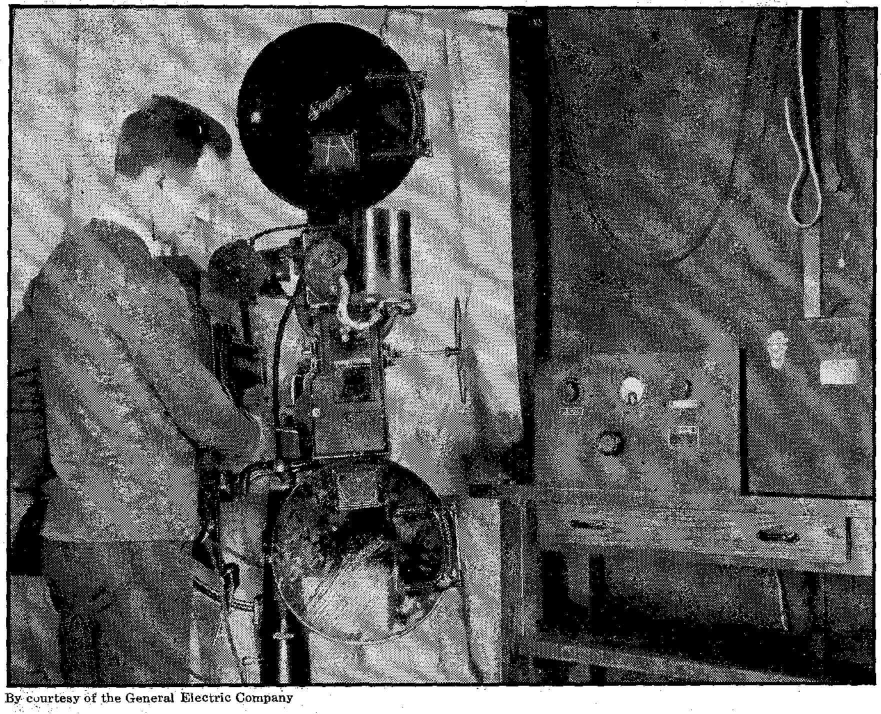
In the new apparatus, we are told, both the picture and sound records are on the same standard motion-picture film, and a standard motion-picture projector, with an attachment for the sound reproducer, is used. Since the picture and sound records are printed side by side on the film, the two are properly timed; it is not possible for the picture to break and the sound to continue, or for the sound to stop and the picture to continue. To quote further:

"There are three principal elements in the apparatus, including a standard motion-picture camera, a sound recorder and a standard motion-picture projector with a sound-reproducing attachment, all driven by synchronous motors. The pictures themselves are made in the usual way on standard film.

"In recording the sounds, a microphone or sound collector of any desired type is employed, together with amplifiers. The microphonic system actuates a tiny vibrating mirror which records the sound on the film as light and dark bands, the light from a small incandescent lamp being reflected by the mirror through a tiny slit in the optical system in front of the film. The higher the pitch of note, the higher its frequency—and the greater the frequency of vibrations of the mirror which faithfully reproduces each sound vibration as a mark on the film.

"The sound record can be made in different ways. Both the picture and sound can be simultaneously recorded on the same film by mounting the two recording elements as a unit, with the sound recorder uppermost. The two recorders can also be mounted separately and the sound and picture film negatives made as individual units, such an arrangement being preferable when the pictures are being made in studios and when the camera is being shifted constantly. Again, as in the case of accompanying music, the picture film can be entirely finished and titled, the record of the music then being made on a separate film and the two combined on the finished positive.

"The sound-reproducing attachment connected to the standard motion-picture projector consists of a photoelectric cell behind the film and a small electric lamp with suitable optical arrangement in front of the film. As the film passes a small slit, similar to the one used in making the sound record, a varying amount of light is admitted to the photoelectric cell, the amount of light depending on the photographic density on the sound track. The result is that a very minute and varying current, an exact replica of the sound wave, is produced. This tiny current is amplified and led to a loud-speaker which reproduces the sound in sufficient volume to fill the auditorium. Any suitable loud-speaker may be employed. The one for large auditoriums which has been used in the demonstrations has been a Hewlett loud-speaker, chosen because of its ability to give the necessary volume and because of the quality of tone reproduction of which the device is capable."



By courtesy of the General Electric Company

THE COMBINATION PROJECTOR REPRODUCES BOTH SOUND AND PICTURE

The sound-reproducing element is mounted directly below the upper drum which holds the film.

David Sarnoff, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, which cooperated in the New York demonstration, says that "it is now practicable to photograph the President of the United States, voice as well as action, and to distribute quickly films reproducing the event in all parts of the country." The new process may have its first national use in the 1928 presidential campaign, it is suggested in the New York *Evening Post.* Leading candidates can debate in many theaters and halls at the same time, and "while the candidate is shown on the screen gesticulating in speech, the speech itself will come from a loud-speaker." One newspaper remarks that "if these ingenious contrivances can be made cheap and simple, all movies will eventually carry their own accompaniment either of music or actual dialog, and the 'silent drama' will be silent no more." But before the talking movie becomes a feature of the picture-theaters, Mr. Sarnoff suggests, the motion-picture actors must be taught how to speak—"at present no one would want to listen to the sort of speech they use."

POISONING BY MERCURY VAPOR

RISKS RUN BY THOSE who work with mercury are vividly set forth in an article contributed by L. M. Dennis, of Cornell University, to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). He credits his facts largely to Prof. Alfred Stock, of Berlin, Germany. It is probable, writes Mr. Dennis, that most of these workers do not realize the menace to which they are exposed through possible poisoning by the vapor of the metal, and they are also probably not aware of the insidious manner in which the vapor, entering the system through the lungs, will gradually cause most serious toxic effects. He goes on:

"Perhaps several of our fellow-scientists have developed, in less or greater severity, the symptoms of mercury poisoning. For the past twenty-five years Professor Stock has been working almost constantly with apparatus containing mercury. Early in that period he began to suffer both mental and bodily distress, for which the eminent physicians whom he consulted could find neither cause nor remedy. The most marked symptoms were intermittent headaches, at first slight and gradually increasing in severity, nervousness, catarrh, frequent sore throat, weakening of the senses of smell and hearing, acid taste in the mouth, inflammation of the eyes, sore spots on the tongue and throat, reddening of the gums, and toothache. These last two symptoms, which usually appear early in mercury poisoning, appeared quite late in Professor Stock's case because, he thinks, of the great care that he had taken of his teeth since early boyhood.

"Further symptoms were mental weariness, disinclination for work of any kind, sleepiness, trembling of the outstretched fingers, aching in the limbs and back, and loss of appetite. Particularly depressing was the weakening of his memory, which had formerly been unusually good. It became difficult for him to lecture without very detailed notes before him, a telephone number was forgotten in the brief interval between looking it up in the book and putting in the call, names escaped him, even those of old acquaintances, errors were made in the simplest of mathematical calculations, and the writing of an article or even of an ordinary letter called for infinite labor. His assistants in his research laboratory suffered similarly.

"The cause of the trouble was not recognized until two of his coworkers, who used a small, closed room because of the nature of the investigation which they had in hand, developed an acute, severe attack of mercury poisoning with the familiar symptoms of soreness about the teeth and ulcers on the gums, which made the cause at once clear to the attending physician. This led to the immediate examination of the air of the laboratory, which was found to contain mercury. A man inhales hourly about 0.5 cubic meter of air, and most of the inhaled mercury is retained in the lungs. The fact that the laboratory air contained only so small an amount of the vapor explains why the symptoms developed fully only after one or more years.

"To avoid possible poisoning by vapor of mercury the floor of the laboratory should be free from cracks (it should not, of course, be of wood) and if covered with linoleum or oil cloth, breaks in the covering should be at once repaired. No spilled mercury should be allowed to lie in the room, and containers of mercury should be covered or stoppered when not in use. Ventilation should be thorough and efficient. All work with open mercury should be carried on in a hood whenever possible.

"No medication thus far used appears to hasten the removal of mercury from the body. Only fresh air and time bring recovery.

"Professor Stock adds a warning against amalgam fillings in the teeth and gives the quantitative results of exposure of silver-amalgam, which had carefully been prepared by a dentist, to the temperature of the body for a period of some days. He cites cases of undoubted mercury poisoning caused by such amalgam fillings."

SKY-SCRAPERS AND TRAFFIC

DO SKY-SCRAPERS CONGEST TRAFFIC or relieve it? The former is the belief of Henry H. Curran of New York, who has made it the basis of a violent attack on the tall building as an architectural feature of large cities. But Harvey Wiley Corbett, a New York architect, recently exprest the diametrically opposite view in an address before the New York Building Congress, where he discust sky-scrapers in relation to traffic delays in congested sections, and made brief comparison of conditions existing in London and New York. His address, which is reported in *Buildings and Building Management* (Chicago), is regarded by that paper as applicable in many respects to conditions in many large cities. Says Mr. Corbett:

"I regard the sky-scraper as one of the modern inventions which has proved beyond question its efficiency as a factor in business. I think that the concentration of sky-scrapers has proved its efficiency."

Later, in conversation, we are told, he compared a large city, commercially speaking, to a great manufacturing plant, with arteries of trade supplied continuously by capillaries, which, to encourage growth, must be kept open by free movement of traffic. He prophesies:

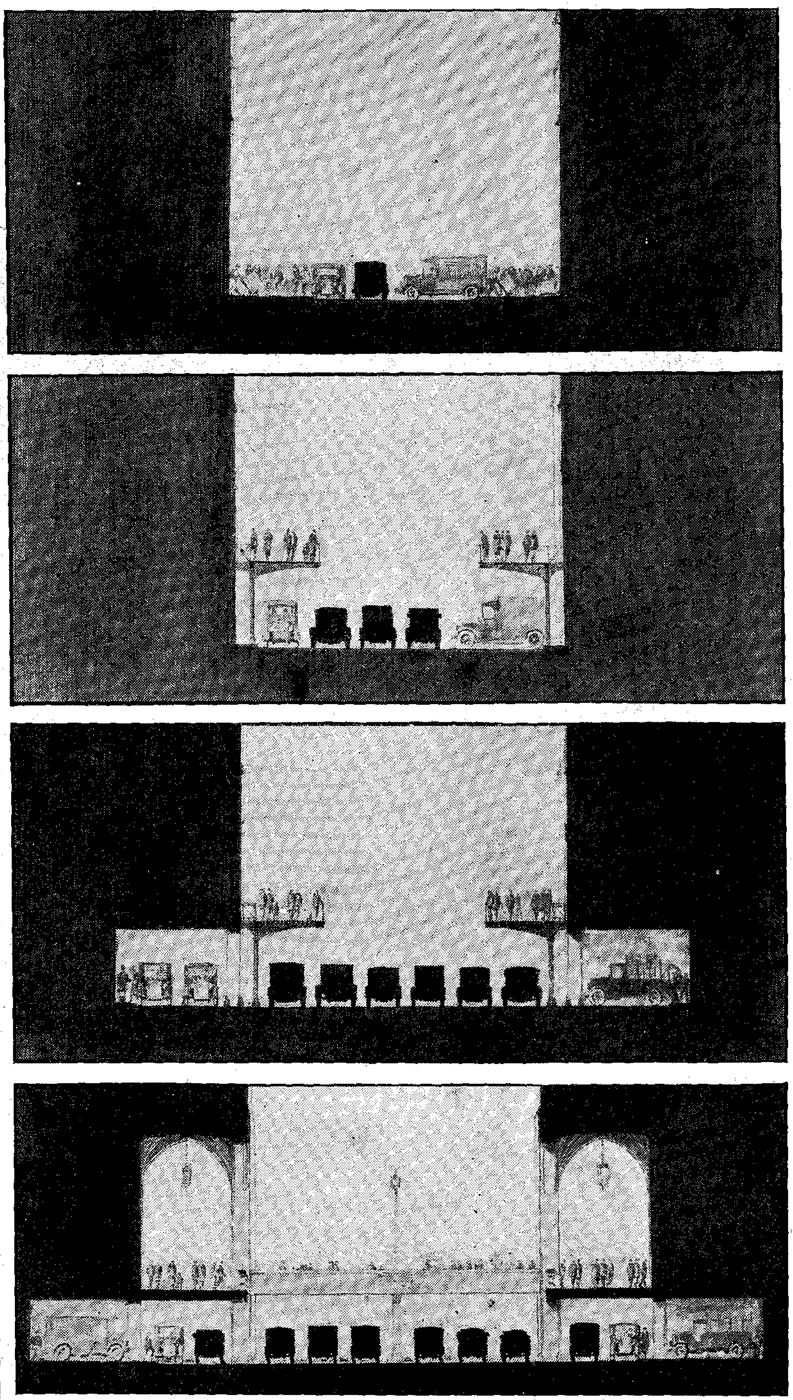
"Eventually, New York must and will become a two-storied street city—three stories if we count the subway track-level below the street surface; and such a city has been projected, altho, of course, we can not hope now to plan for a hundred or even fifty years hence. If we can plan twenty years ahead, we are doing all that is reasonably possible."

Suggestions for a city of elevated sidewalks and business streets designed for vehicular traffic only, with rapid-transit lines underground, have been sketched by architects; but, meanwhile, a palliative in the form of "staggering" hours of workers to relieve congestion on the transit lines, may alleviate conditions for the moment, the writer thinks. Mr. Corbett told the Building Congress that the sky-scraper and traffic problem "is not a New York problem," but is present in every large city of the country. In essential points his address was as follows:

"If you examine the city of London, you find an area of streets, in proportion to a building area, far in excess of anything that we know of here in New York. When you consider the number of small parks and other things of that character in London, which make London the city it is, you realize that the building area in London is much smaller in proportion to the street area than it is in Manhattan. And yet there is not a single sky-scraper in the city of London. I don't know the actual average, but I doubt very much if it is a four-story city. And the problems with which we are confronted are more serious in a city without a single sky-scraper.

"A man walking on the street occupies about ten square feet of surface; an automobile standing or parked occupies one hundred square feet; an automobile moving slowly occupies two hundred square feet of surface and, if it is speeded up to fifteen or twenty miles per hour, it occupies three or four hundred square feet of street surface.

"Just multiply the number of automobiles in Manhattan by the area of the streets and you have the answer without question to our street congestion. The sky-scraper has absolutely nothing to do with it. Sky-scrapers or no sky-scrapers, the condition would be the same. It is the same to-day in European cities, where the automobile is not in use to the extent it is here.



Illustrations from drawings by Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett

IS THIS THE EVOLUTION OF THE CITY STREET?

At the top, the congested thoroughfare of the urban sky-scraper district of to-day. Next below, the raised sidewalks for the pampered pedestrians of to-morrow. Below that the visioned street of day after to-morrow, with separate provision for local, express, and freight motor traffic. Finally, at the bottom, the full two-level street of the future with plenty of room for pedestrians and for all classes of vehicles—but maybe we all will have moved out into the country before that comes!

"Another factor which we must recognize is the modern commercial development—the use of more and more things—every individual throughout the whole social scale having conveniences and comforts and commodities that were absolutely unknown, except to a limited few, twenty or thirty years ago. All of these things are being manufactured; raw material is brought here and carried over there to be manufactured; and carried back again to be distributed—all of that is going on and congesting traffic, with the result that we have this condition not only in America but in Europe, and the sky-scraper, as I said before, is not a factor.

"The more I think of the matter, the more convinced I am that the only reason New York City traffic isn't congested to the degree that it is in London—the only reason we are able to flow at all—is because of the sky-scraper. In other words, I regard the sky-scraper as the relief of traffic rather than an addition to traffic.

"That may seem like a rather strange statement, because there are so many people in the streets—the streets are so crowded—but actually what happens is this:

"While we have sky-scrapers in New York, it is not a whole city of sky-scrapers. Our sky-scrapers are in certain centers—very close and compact in those centers. And they have developed that way, not because of real-estate exploitation, not because of a simple desire of the New Yorker or the American to be on a certain corner of a certain street, not because property owners have seen an opportunity to exploit a piece of land and get the most out of it, but because the sky-scraper fills a definite function in American business life. Now what is that function?

THE OLD ROMANCE OF STEEL

Here is the ruined wall of one of the oldest steel furnaces in this country. Built between 1790 and 1800 in West Virginia, part of the first iron smelting establishment west of the Alleghenies, it furnished the iron cannon-balls that Admiral Perry used when he "met the enemy" in the famous battle of Lake Erie. And at the right the gray-haired man holding the letter is Mason Tarr, the great-grandson of the Peter Tarr who built the old furnace. And now look at the picture opposite for a glimpse of the new romance of steel.

"Just by way of illustration, we have in this district, one of our congested and concentrated districts, all of the men in this room, representing as we do the whole building industry. Probably all of you have offices in this district. From the standpoint of business efficiency, what does that mean? From my office in the Bush Building, I can telephone any one of you, and in fifteen minutes I can be in your office or have you in mine, for the personal conference which is always necessary in the conduct of business.

"In London, business is spread over an enormous area, with the result that the buses, the trams, the taxis, subways, and every means of transportation are crowded with people who are moving about carrying on their business.

"I think we should approach this subject with a very open mind; that we should not create a slogan, 'Down with the sky-scraper.' I regard the congested business centers as the most efficient method of carrying on the commercial work of the present day. I think it is up to engineers and architects to solve the mechanical details of traffic—to study methods of increasing street capacity, to study problems of transportation—subway transportation—so that these conditions can be met. But the necessary thing, the essential thing is that growth along the lines which progress has developed may be permitted to continue—continue intelligently, continue cooperatively—and not simply accept any blanket indictment against any particular phase of this modern commercial development.

"The subway problem is a serious one—we all know that whenever we use the subway—and how shall we prevent this method of starting new subways at points of congestion and carrying them out to developments which are already made and thus continue this vicious circle, as it has been called? It is a very serious problem.

"I regard the sky-scraper as one of the modern inventions which has proved beyond question its efficiency as a factor in business. I think that the concentration of sky-scrapers has also proved its efficiency for the reason that I gave you a moment ago.

"I see our cities developing with concentrated centers—just such a center as we have here—and growing in the logical way that they should grow. You can never stop growth successfully. A city is not just a concentration of bricks, stone, streets and subways. It is an organic thing and every one of us are like the cells, the corpuscles in the blood flowing through this great organism.

"It is a simple matter to move people in elevators; it is a complicated matter to move them along the streets. That is the reason large buildings function as they do and that a great deal of business in our big buildings is carried on within the building itself.

"At the present moment we are erecting in a small town in Pennsylvania, a 22-story sky-scraper. There isn't anything in that town over four stories.

"This structure is being erected for an enormous concern—the Pennsylvania Light and Power Company—and their employees at the present time are scattered throughout that town in twelve or fifteen buildings. These employees come to town in motors, and these cars stand on the street in front of these buildings. In order to carry on business these people have to move about. This building will allow all of these people to be under one roof and give them vertical circulation as a means of communication in their work and keep them off the streets throughout the whole working day.

"It seems to me that when you analyze an individual problem of that kind, you see the reason for the sky-scraper existing as it does. That is probably one reason why New York is not more congested in the streets than it is.

"I don't think I have much more to present for the case of this innocent sky-scraper, but I do hope that we will give this matter very serious thought.

"This is not a New York problem; it is a problem in every city, and out of this discussion, out of this argument, out of this thought, I believe we will go on with our sky-scrapers, but use them more intelligently, more cooperatively, and more to the better purpose of a finer and greater city."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STOMACH—The interior of the stomach may now be photographed, as announced at the Congress of Metabolism, held recently in Berlin, by one of the delegates, Dr. Elsner. Hitherto the examination of this organ has been possible only by X-rays, but this is far from satisfactory since the radiograms present only an outline. According to a writer in *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig) Dr. Elsner inserts a stiff tube such as that which has been used in examination of the bladder. In front of the upper end of this tube is placed a tiny camera containing seven films. Within fourteen seconds photographs of the interior of the stomach are recorded upon these, the stomach meanwhile being kept in constant motion. The entire process, from the time the patient is placed upon the operating table requires only five minutes and is entirely painless.

ACID FOR THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES?

FROM GERMANY COMES THE NEWS of a treatment of throat and lung affections by means of acids in a gaseous form. Dr. C. Thomalla, writing in *Reclam's Universum* (Leipzig), tells us how a certain physician noticed that the workmen in departments of a factory where the air was saturated with vaporized acid had such an exceptional feeling of well-being that other employees in the factory made it a habit to go to these rooms to eat their lunch. The factory employed acid to cleanse rags from adulteration with cotton, which is disintegrated by acid fumes. Closer investigation showed that the workmen in the acid rooms had remarkably sound respiratory organs and were free from grip and colds even during epidemics. It was even observed that mild cases of tuberculosis were healed when exposed to such an atmosphere. The observations thus made were tested by experiments with animals which yielded excellent results. We read:

> "It was thus proved that air impregnated with acid in gaseous form exerts upon the bronchial tubes and the lung tissue a slightly irritating and subsequently hardening effect.
>
> "Guinea-pigs were placed in an acidified atmosphere with control animals in ordinary air, and both groups were infected with tuberculosis bacilli. The animals in the first group remained healthy, while the latter succumbed to the disease."

The experiment was then repeated with human beings, and, after a period of observation covering several years, it was found that vapors of acid similarly distributed in living-rooms and bedrooms protected the dwellers therein from infection of the respiratory passages and facilitated recovery, this being noted especially in hospitals. To quote again:

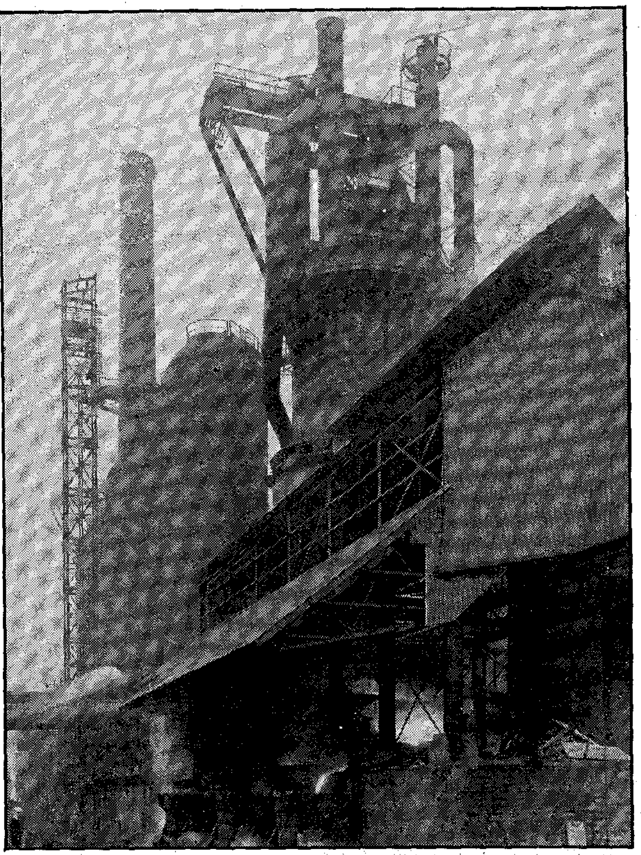
> "Upon this experience is based the 'acid therapy' of Dr. von Knapf, of Munich, which offers a simple method of curing colds, hay-fever, etc. The specially prepared acid is merely put in an evaporating dish and placed at the bedside of the patient, so that the air becomes charged with the vapors, which are thus drawn into every crevice of the lungs and bronchial tubes at each breath."

BOILER-ROOMS SCENTED WITH GERANIUM—Diphenyl oxid, a white chemical with a powerful scent like that of geranium, figures in the latest effort of engineers to get double work out of every shovelful of coal in the firebox. The trick consists simply of using the chemical in one boiler to run one engine, and then using the exhaust vapor from that engine, still very hot, to raise steam from ordinary water in a second boiler, according to Dr. H. H. Dow, manufacturing chemist of Midland, Michigan. Dr. Dow has been experimenting with one of these bifluid boiler systems, and states that it has proven successful and economical, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> "The idea of getting double use from the original firing of fuel was tried first with mercury as the liquid in the high-temperature boiler. From certain points of view this metallic liquid is almost ideal, but its great weight and considerable initial expense, together with constant losses, interposed engineering and economic difficulties. Furthermore, any leakage of mercury vapor is almost certain to be injurious to the workmen in the plant. For these reasons Dr. Dow sought for another liquid that would be light, cheap, and non-poisonous, and still have high capacity for carrying heat over into the second boiler to generate steam for the second engine. A number of organic chemical compounds were found to possess these qualities, but at the temperatures used in boilers they tended to break apart into other compounds useless for power purposes, and to clog the boilers with carbonaceous material of no use for carrying heat. Diphenyl oxid, however, has been used and recondensed and used over again many times at a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch and a temperature of 800 degrees Fahrenheit, with but little deterioration. It weighs but little more than water, as contrasted with mercury, which is heavier than lead. Its price is only 30 cents a pound in quantity lots, which according to Dr. Dow makes its cost, volume for volume, less than 2 per cent. that of mercury. Dr. Dow states that there is no limit on the bulk that can be manufactured if it is desired for power-plant uses."

IRON FURNACES THEN AND NOW

THE LARGEST AMERICAN IRON FURNACE, lately put into commission in West Virginia, differs only in size and speed of output from one of the earliest type, built a century and a quarter ago, whose impressive ruins are almost within sight of the new plant. Yet this difference is eloquent of the century's progress, we are told by F. A. Hanlin, assistant to the president of the Weirton Steel Company, who is quoted as follows in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland):



THE NEW ROMANCE OF STEEL

Here is the modern Weirton stack only four miles from the old King's Creek furnace shown on the opposite page. It took the old furnace a week to turn out 25 tons of pig-iron; the new furnace can do this much in forty-five minutes. Indeed, this new modern furnace produces in one month as much pig-iron as could have been made in the old furnace if it kept in continuous operation for eighteen years. The accompanying article tells more about it.

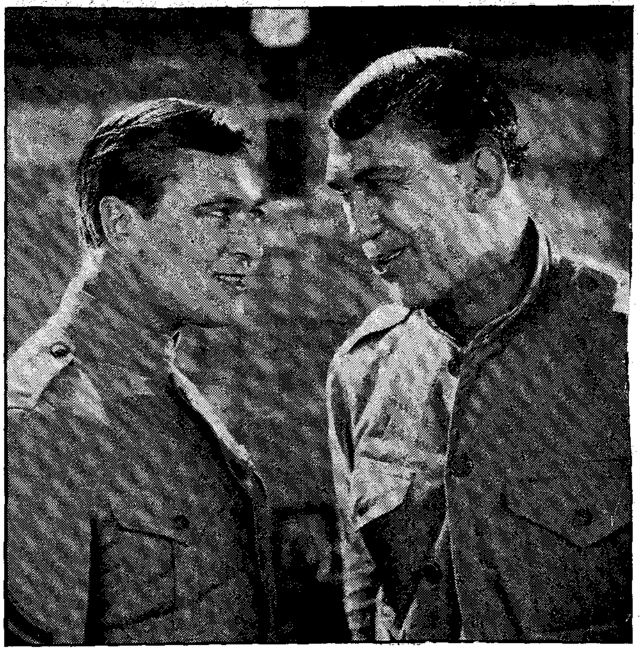
> "The old and the new. Within the limits of Hancock County, West Virginia, and not over four miles apart, are to be found two interesting structures which represent the earliest and the latest types of iron blast-furnaces in the United States. One is the old furnace built between 1790 and 1800 on the banks of King's Creek, a grand old relic with just enough stonework standing to show the original outline and size of the furnace.
>
> "From this furnace can be seen at night the glare of the modern blast-furnace built a century and a quarter later.
>
> "The old King's Creek furnace, like others of its time, was located near the hills which furnished the iron ore, limestone, and forests for the charcoal fuel. A stream near by turned a wooden wheel that furnished power to blow air into the furnace.
>
> "But the large furnace can not do anything metallurgically that the old King's Creek furnace could not do. The old ox-teams have given way to railroads, the baskets used for charging the furnace are supplanted by powerful electrically-driven machinery, and the water-wheel is replaced by high-pressure steam or gas-engines. Charcoal has been followed by coke.
>
> "The difference is in the output. Instead of twenty-five tons of pig-iron a week, the new Weirton stack can make this amount in forty-five minutes. To-day more pig-iron is produced in one month in the new furnace than could have been made in the old King's Creek furnace in continuous operation in a period of eighteen years."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

STRANGE SCREEN CONFIDENCES

"BAD LANGUAGE IS AMONG THE SCREEN'S many eloquent silences." We listened for a year to the bad language of "What Price Glory?" and ever since then plays have taken on the fullest liberty of speech until profanity seems considered a necessary concomitant of realistic representation. What the authors of that play set down in bitter revolt against war, seems now to be accepted as the necessary vehicle of any and every phase of dramatic composition. The British censor ruled out the play for London; but the screen version of this drama, it appears, says quite as much in the way of rough talk, and every theater in London, we are told, is clamoring to secure it. How to get around the problem of saving "What Price Glory?" from being a mere repetition of any war screen was solved by one of the leading American film producers who has laid upon the audience the necessity of acquiring facility in lip reading. "Profanity, blasphemy or obscenity would not be permitted in subtitling," writes Mr. G. A. Atkinson in the *Daily Express* (London), "but there is nothing to prevent the actor from saying what he is obviously thinking, and experienced lip-readers are frequently aware of strange screen confidences." The writer furnishes a little passage in our own journalistic style; and this is what *The Daily Express* provides for prospective patrons of the much discust film-play in London:



CAN YOU READ LIPS?

If not, never mind. The language probably isn't pretty. Edmund Lowe (left) as *Sergeant Quirt;* Victor McLaglen as *Captain Flagg.*

"In 'What Price Glory?' McLaglen and the others have been made carefully to articulate and emphasize the full vocabulary of the profession of arms, especially that of the American soldier, which is rather richer and rounder than the rest, and this aspect of the film is affording censors much anxious thought.

"'They who see this picture,' says *Variety,* 'are going to start tipping off on the cuss words used, words that can only be gotten by lip-reading, but the bunch that goes to see the picture will watch for that rough stuff.'

"'Victor McLaglen takes the honors in acting and unbridled profanity,' says the San Francisco *Herald,* 'and the film leaves no doubt as to what words are being used.'

"'Wherein does it profit us,' asks the Hollywood *Spectator,* 'to photograph a man's lips so that the audience knows that he is uttering profanity not uttered in the presence of women?'

"'It deals with the should-be-forgotten side of the struggle in France,' says a Los Angeles critic, who compares it with the 'cleanliness and wholesome fun' of 'The Big Parade.'

"Stallings thinks that the war consisted of other things than wholesome fun.

"McLaglen is the son of a South African bishop. He weighs fourteen stone, takes size thirteen in boots, and stands six feet three inches, but he is the shortest of eight brothers.

"He has lived in twenty-six countries, from the Arctic Circle to Australia, from Mexico to Mesopotamia, and has been, in turn, soldier, stock-rider, silver prospector, land speculator, physical culturist, pugilist, and cinema actor.

"He was an American boxing champion in 1909, when he fought Jack Johnson in a six-round 'no decision' contest, and he has been the boxing champion of the British Army.

"He was a trooper in the First Life Guards, and, during the war, he became A. P. M. in Bagdad.

"He was actually in the ring at the National Sporting Club when he was invited to play in his first British film, 'The Call of the Road.' He now earns £30,000 a year in Hollywood.

"The great scene in the film occurs when a scared young officer, after a terrific bombardment, looks at the mêlée of shattered corpses, and says, 'What price glory now?'"

Laurence Stallings, who is quoted as thinking that "war consisted of other things than wholesome fun," is presented to English readers as one who knows from plentiful personal experience:

"Stallings is the author of the story, 'The Return of the Soldier,' on which 'The Big Parade' was based. He wrote 'What Price Glory?' before he became connected with 'The Big Parade.'

"The new film is concerned with the adventures of a couple of American marines, professional soldiers, in China, the Philippines, and France.

"Stallings knows all about marines, because he served with them in France, where they arrived about twelve months in advance of the Pershing drafts.

"He put into his play all that could conceivably be said and shown of the ugliness of war.

"William Fox, who has forgotten more about 'box-office values' than most other film impresarios ever knew, paid him £20,000 for the screen rights.

"Stallings is bitter about war. He fell with many wounds during an attack on Belleau Wood. For eighteen months he endured all the agonies of post-war surgery, and returned to the world an apparent physical wreck.

"Some of his wounds, despite all the wonders of plastic surgery, refused to be cured, so he returned to the hospital and had a leg amputated.

"During this prolonged physical and mental distress he wrote 'What Price Glory?' and 'The Return of the Soldier.'

"He also wrote a novel, 'Plumes,' which capitalizes his sentiments more directly.

"In this he says: 'War is a brutal and vicious dance, directed by ghastly men. It was the tragedy of our lives that we had to be mutilated at the pleasure of dolts and fools. I was seduced into it by men like Taft, who went about speaking for Wilson's participation in the war. Until I went to France a long succession of Baptist preachers had threatened me with the horror of death. I've lost that interest, and I'm not afraid to die. I can walk into a church and laugh in the preacher's face. What does he know about death?

"'Richard Plume had life stolen from him. Stolen by all those scoundrels who were not there on the ground with him. The . . . scoundrelly orators were not there.'

"So 'What Price Glory?' the stage play, was a carefully calculated mixture of blasphemy, obscenity, vulgarity, and violence—everything, in fact, that could shock the feelings of a nation which knew war as an excuse for triumphal parades and arches.

"There are no thrilling departures under the eyes of anguished sweethearts, and no emotional returns to the arms of white-haired mothers.

"McLaglen, like Stallings, knows all about war and all about bad language.

"When Raoul Walsh, director of the film, asked him what he knew about bad language for military purposes, McLaglen sat on Walsh's desk, threw his leg over it, pushed his grim face forward, and let forth such a stream of blistering profanity that Walsh interrupted him.

"'You'll do,' he said in reverent tone."

THE COVER—Visitors to Italy will recognize the deep, narrow street peopled by women workers who desert the secluded rooms for the genial warmth outside, tho one could imagine something of a cool breeze which might sweep down from the overhanging mountain one sees in the background. This is a vision of the Trentino north of Venice, where the foothills of the Alps reach down, but otherwise the scene is pure Italy with its color, the walls rising abruptly from the street, which accommodates indifferently foot passengers and vehicles, without division. The artist, Julius Delbos, was born in London of French and English parents and exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy at the age of twenty-one. He has painted since then in France, Italy, Holland, Russia, and latterly America. This country he has now adopted as his home and here he intends to reside permanently, owing, as he says, "to all I have learned here and the encouragement and appreciation extended to me during my six years' residence in this country. I wish to be considered an American painter." He works largely in water color and is a regular exhibitor in the American Water Color Society.

AMERICA AT STRATFORD—Plans for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, replacing the one burned, have some interesting items for Americans. In the Manchester *Guardian* we read:

"The rebuilding is to be combined with a town-planning scheme which will relieve the town of a block of ugly buildings near the ancient and famous Clopton Bridge, and by arrangement with the different authorities the proposed theater will have a finer site and approach than the old. A new bridge is to be built over the Avon to carry the modern traffic and Clopton Bridge is to be preserved. . . .

"The competition for the design of the new theater is open to American as to English architects, and Mr. Cass Gilbert, whose genial, spectacled face looks down on people from the ceiling of the hall where the lifts are in his great sky-scraper, the Woolworth building, in New York, is one of the judges. It should be an exciting competition, for every architect in the country who has the gifts and the time for it will want to hitch his architecture to such a star as Shakespeare."

DEATH-BED OF THE THEATER

IF THE THEATER IN AMERICA is in the same state as Mr. Basil Dean alleges to be true of London, it is going out with all its imperfections on its head. Mr. Dean tells the Manchester Playgoers' Club that the English drama is on its death-bed. The troubles that have brought some of the productions of our own stage before the courts may perhaps be looked upon as death-bed ravings. Of course he did not say just this about us, but as his duties take him at frequent intervals from London to New York and back again, we are included in his survey. So sure is he that the drama has reached a crisis in its career that he has determined to "pause in his own work for quite a period." His principal argument, as he is reported in the Manchester *Guardian*, is based on his belief that the English-speaking theater is "ill-equipped to meet the growing competition of the cinema." Here is where we come in:

FLAGG INSTRUCTS *QUIRT*

"Drill the tails off the puppies. Keep them in hot water till they're hard-boiled." And the order was carried out.

"When I last returned to America, after an interval of twelve months, I found there a definite deterioration in that short space of time. The type of play presented on the New York stage to-day is meretricious; the playwright is told to 'make it snappy,' and models his work on the snappiness of the cinema.

"In this country I am disposed to say that the same processes, retarded to some extent by distress in industry and in other ways are going on. In London, for instance, apart from one or two successes, managers feel that if they have got a 'crook' play, with plenty of what the Americans called 'high spots' in it, they are a little nearer to commercial safety than a few years ago, when Pinero and Somerset Maugham were writing most actively. In other words, apart from these cinema-built plays, the ordinary commercial drama of England consists mainly of rather tired outworn themes.

"I ask my hearers to consider the great influence of Mr. Bernard Shaw, who succeeded in convincing the theater that a large proportion of the audience was somewhat more intelligent than managers thought. But lesser men have come along and, as it seems to me, have seduced the theater from its fundamental purpose. I feel that the modern plays in England—let us face it—lack 'guts.' The theater fundamentally is a very simple thing, and unless you have sufficient faith to believe in its intrinsic nature, you can not hope to get the people. Drama has lost its simplicity, and it has gained a sort of half-intelligence which pleases nobody. Do the modern plays really stir us? It is not because you really hate the drama in Manchester that the state of the drama is so shocking here. It is because you are indifferent. But your indifference is due to the fact that the plays don't stir you."

Then touching the condition of the player, Mr. Dean continues:

"Actors in America are highly commercialized. When I had to find an American company to play 'The Constant Nymph,' I struggled for four weeks to find a young girl capable of playing *Tessa*. In the end I had to cable to London for a little English student, and she made an enormous success in the part. The reason for my difficulties is that if a young girl going on the stage in New York gets half a success, she begins to think of her career in terms of dollars and the size of the electric lights outside the theater. The condition of the actor in England is also a parlous one. With the exception of the 'Old Vic' and, I believe, one or two others, there are no longer training-schools in England. The dramatic school was all very well, but unless you are given a stage to act upon, you can not learn to act.

"Mr. Lewis Casson has lately talked to me of the impossibility when he was casting 'Macbeth' of getting a number of young, robust actors to play the smaller parts. He wanted men with a certain amount of training, and men who would act with vigor and without self-consciousness. That is exactly the problem I find when I try to cast some of the younger parts in my plays. The prime need from the actor's point of view in the English theater is personality. So often to-day we have in its place 'exhibitionism,' which is not acting at all. This lack of personality is not entirely due to the indifference of England toward the theater; it is also partly due to the fact that the authors are no longer writing great parts. Possibly they are writing a better sort of play in some senses; but unless the actor has great parts, he can not act."

"WHAT PRICE GLORY NOW?"

The celebrated line uttered by *Lieutenant Moore* (Leslie Fenton) as *Captain Flagg* looks on. The wounded "mother's boy" (Barry Norton), who has just died, lies in the foreground.

The American conquest of the British film industry is progressing all the time, we are told. Just a few weeks ago the Empire, one of London's institutions, home of the British ballet and musical comedy, has been closed, to be replaced by a moving-picture house that is to "beat the world." Again Mr. Dean:

"The cinema has all the elements for future success; it has public interest, it has money, it has youth, and it has warm and comfortable buildings. How can the theater be expected to achieve anything in face of these advantages? I believe, too, that eventually the cinema will reach definite artistic standards, and I believe that day not very far off. If a man of genius and some culture comes along to take hold of it, and has the courage to draw upon that vast store of our historical past, we shall read less about the submersion of the British film beneath the load of American monstrosities.

"In spite of all I have said, I believe in the drama. The instinct for drama is native in every one. I believe that the theater as time goes on will play to increasingly selective audiences, and I believe that during this time of trial it is going to be reborn. A lot of the bad wood will have to come away. Plays will have to be changed. They must be passionate, they must be vital, they must be simple. I would like to see them get back to the elemental things that made the plays of the Victorian era so popular. That is not to say we are going to have the old, dry formulas, of course, but let us get back to the human elements."

Of course Mr. Dean's arraignment does not go unchallenged in England. Many spring to the defense of the theater and write long letters to the *Guardian.* Many of them, too, express their undying faith in the vitality of the theater, and their conviction that it will survive all obstacles. Mr. Ivor Brown, the dramatic critic, takes up some of Mr. Dean's points:

"In London, at any rate, Mr. Dean can not reasonably complain of audiences which do not know a good thing when they get it. 'The Constant Nymph,' in which case he himself was partly responsible for the dramatizing and wholly responsible for the casting and producing, was the best English play of 1926. It was magnificently produced and played. It has not 'a tired, outworn theme,' and it has an unhappy ending, which ought to be fatal if current ideas of 'what will go' were in the least correct. What is the result? Ruin? No, simply that the piece has played to capacity ever since September, while musical comedies have been enjoying expensive funerals all around it.

"On the poverty of English acting, Mr. Dean is not consistent. For the part of *Tessa* in New York he says that he chose 'a little English student,' and that she immediately scored 'an enormous success.' This does not sound so bad for poor old England, tho it is, as a matter of fact, unfair to Miss Beatrix Thomson, whom every London dramatic critic with eyes in his head has known for the last two or three years to be an actress of great distinction. Her performances in leading parts in 'The Three Sisters' and 'The Years Between' were of a quality and an importance which make 'a little student' a singularly inept description. I suggest to Mr. Dean that some of the grumbling about modern actors may be due to the fact that managers spend so much of their time on the Atlantic Ocean that they do not see as much of the game as critics who have to stay at home.

"Mr. Dean turns in his despair to the Victorian theater. The only important feature about that institution is that it divorced the drama from the national culture to such an extent that Matthew Arnold had to exclaim, 'We have no theater.' Until the coming of the Ibsenite wave and the Free Theater movement the Victorian theater was intellectually a desert. It provided the great emotional actors with ample opportunities in traditional rôles or in the lush pastures of 'Sardoodledom,' but it in no way represented the creative and critical thought of the nation during a period of immensely dramatic social changes. The Victorian theater was an actors' theater pure and simple, whereas ours has room for author and producer.

"Of course, we have our troubles and our grievances. The financial problem of the theater is bound to be vexatious in a world of swollen costs and diminished middle-class prosperity. We are handicapped by old, unsuitable, uncomfortable buildings. All this I grant. But can Mr. Dean really maintain that there is less intelligence and less discriminating enthusiasm going into the theater now than there was twenty years ago? If we judge only by the productions for which he himself has been responsible, the argument is all for cheerfulness. There is bound to be in any form of entertainment a major mass of stale, commercial stuff, but the art of the theater is quite different from the industry of entertainment, and this art must be judged by the active minority who are its practitioners. Thus do we judge painting or fiction, and by this standard the drama, both as regards literature, acting, decoration, and production, seems to me, who sees about two hundred plays a year, to have made a distinct advance on the standards of twenty or thirty years ago. As for the cinema, I take liberty to prophesy that that institution is beginning to overreach itself, and that in ten years' time half of its new palaces de luxe will be up for sale with no bidders. The theater has faced the worst of the competition, and has so far endured, despite enormous material handicaps."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FOR A PROTESTANT CONFESSIONAL

DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK'S suggestion that Protestantism use the confessional—but without the "Absolovo te"—falls on many ready ears, tho some decry the proposal, fearing it might be the entering wedge for the full Catholic confession, with its absolution of sins, which Protestantism abandoned in the Reformation. Dr. Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, militant Fundamentalist, says he would rather go over to the Catholic Church than to stand with his doctrinal foe, with whom he has already broken many verbal lances. Dr. Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, a foremost Modernist, already makes use of the confessional in his own work, and finds it of such service to "sick souls" as to warrant its general use. It is not a new notion, and in many a Protestant pastor's quiet study, we are told, men have gone to unburden themselves and find relief in confession. It was at a recent meeting of the Greater New York Federation of Churches that Dr. Fosdick made his suggestion. As his address is quoted in the New York *Times*, Dr. Fosdick says:

> "We modern Protestants fail in some things. Our Roman Catholic brethren in keeping the confessional have pretty nearly wiped us off the stage in one feature of human service. Through the confessional they have built up an amazing service for the treatment of sick souls. A good priest, through the confessional, can develop a treatment for the individual, and we have nothing to compare with it.
>
> "For six years I have conducted—Baptist tho I am—what I call a confessional. I am not afraid to recover things the Protestants threw away—beauty of service and the confessional. I have an office where people who know they are spiritually sick and mentally disturbed can come with their problems. Why shouldn't I minister to them? Never again will I be without such a place where people can meet me alone. Week after week I meet pretty nearly as many people as a priest. They are mentally unbalanced—sick souls who need ministration.
>
> "We need a renaissance of what our fathers used to know as evangelical preaching. We Protestants have thrown out beauty of service, the confessional and the old-style evangelical preaching that used to fill me with thoughts of hell. We retreat to discussing themes instead of wrestling with human souls for life or death. Do we really care about the individual? Our business is not with vastness or immensity but with the individual. There is the crisis of the world's destiny."

The proposed Protestant confessional immediately became the subject of discussion in both press and pulpit, and if there was much acclaim of it as a first aid to the sin-weary, there was also a little "viewing with alarm." The New York *Sun* carries a symposium picked up at random which affords an interesting cross-section of opinion. Dr. C. C. Cole, assistant pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Church, thinks the idea good, but doubts that it ever will be adopted by Protestantism as an institution. Dr. George Caleb Moor, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, says that Dr. Fosdick has advanced nothing new, and thinks that "every preacher in the land has heard confessions from his earliest advent into the ministry. Charles Spurgeon had a so-called confessional in England before Harry was born." Dr. Moor says he hears confessions every day. Thousands of people would seize upon such a privilege if offered under friendly Protestant auspices, says Dr. James C. Reid, Presbyterian, of San Francisco. He believes it would "be a physical, moral and spiritual safety-valve to many discouraged and despondent people," but he notes that "the Protestant position is that of objecting to what is known as the auricular confession, which carries with it the alleged authority of priests of extending absolution or forgiveness of sin." Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Washington, which is just now the Presidential church, does not believe in a "professionalized confessional." The Protestant idea, he says, "is that every man shall 'examine himself' and confess to God." He does believe that it is the duty of every pastor to cultivate personal relationships with his people, and plans to have in his own church "a 'clinic,' which will do a systematized and specialized work of this kind."

Another to indorse Dr. Fosdick's suggestion is Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, New York City, who believes that in abandoning the confessional the Protestant Church lost one of two vital things. "One and the greatest loss was that we stopt making sins specific." As he is quoted further in the New York *Evening Post*, Dr. Sockman says:

> "We Protestants have made repentance too easy, vague and general. You can't convict a man in a court of law without a specific charge. Nor can you convict a conscience on broad, general grounds.
>
> "Another advantage of the confessional is that it requires the penitent to state his sins orally. That is an aid to repentance and a relief to the sinner."

While confession has been abused, says the Rev. S. M. Shoemaker, in a sermon at Calvary Episcopal Church, New York City, "it is too helpful a process for humanity not to make use of it, under various forms, as long as humanity lasts." As Mr. Shoemaker is quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, he believes that "a complete method of procedure in the modern church, at this particular juncture in human affairs, seems to me the marriage of a confessional which combines the spiritual values of churchly confession and at least some of the scientific values of psychiatry, with a preaching which calls men away from spiritual sleep, from slavishly following inherited ideas, to immediacy of spiritual experience."

It is worthy of note that opposition, or objection at least, comes from the Fundamentalist side of the theological fence, and that some of this opposition is coupled with denunciation of Dr. Fosdick. Dr. Straton, as he is quoted in the New York *Evening Post*, says he "takes no stock in what Dr. Fosdick says about the confessional. Protestant pastors who are faithful shepherds of their flocks and have the old faith do all that is necessary along those lines." And, says Dr. Straton further: "Even if the confessional were adopted, young men and young women who went to ministers like Dr. Fosdick, who repudiates the Bible and salvation by grace, would receive only human counsel and advice." Dr. W. B. Riley, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Minneapolis, and President of the World Christian Fundamentalist Association, is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying he is not surprized at Dr. Fosdick's "newest proposal to place the confessional in the Protestant Church." Another Fundamentalist to cross swords again with Dr. Fosdick is Dr. Clarence E. Macartney, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and now head of the Conservative Fundamentalists in the Presbyterian Church. He is quoted in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch from Philadelphia as saying that "Dr. Fosdick is, as usual, about five hundred centuries behind the times. There is nothing new in the suggestion." Indeed, he goes on, "the thing has been in existence wherever faithful and earnest Protestant pastors have ministered to their flocks. If Dr. Fosdick's suggestion is to set up within Protestant communions some sort of an official and sacerdotal confessional, it is only where Protestant ministers have let go of essential Christian doctrine in a vain effort to please the world and compromise with unbelief."

In the secular press, which widely comments on Dr. Fosdick's suggestion, we find it practically unanimously indorsed. To the Hartford *Courant*, for instance, it "is singular that one of the oldest of longings has been so studiously ignored," for, we are told, "there are few men or women who can successfully stifle their emotions, and it is almost safe to assert that there is neither man nor woman who does not find a relief in unburdening his or her soul to some discreet friend." Dr. Fosdick exhibits a desire to meet a real human need, thinks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which notes:

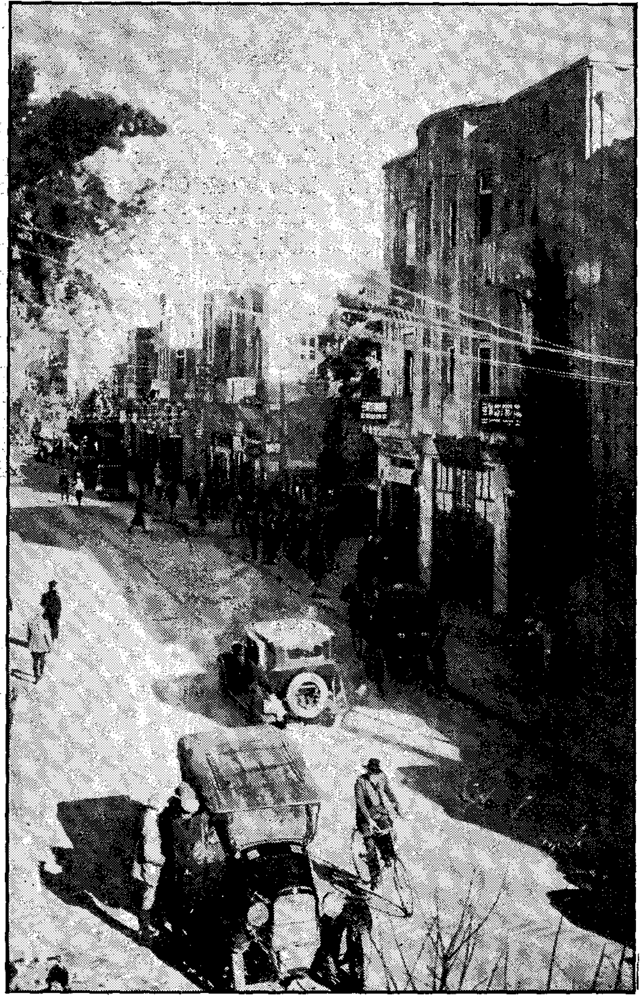
> "Modern society allows the individual few opportunities to reveal his inmost worries to his fellows. Our social code does not permit men to complain about their failures any more than to boast of their successes. The individual is free to discuss his physical ailments provided he can find a willing listener, but frank discussion of mental and spiritual anxieties is tabu. A number of persons may turn to the psychoanalyst, as Dr. Fosdick says they do, and find relief from inward stress. But psychoanalysis is not within the reach of all, and competent psychoanalysts are as yet by no means numerous. Moreover, psychoanalysis, properly speaking, is a branch of psychiatry and closely allied with the general science of neurology. It is for those who are sick more than for those who are merely troubled. Human misery in general must have a broader field from which to draw its sympathy and its advice. Dr. Fosdick suggests the utilization of Protestant clergymen for this purpose. Who has a better plan?"

The longing to "talk to some one" is a primitive hunger, observes a writer to the New York *Herald Tribune*, who signs himself only M. S., saying that Dr. Fosdick "reveals his comprehension of one of the secrets of the strength of the Catholic Church." Churches less regardful of the emotions offer no "clinic for sick souls." In the old day, "whose faith was perfect and precise," we are told, there was less need for the confessional. "Countless human beings then, lacking an earthly confidant, talked intimately and frankly with God." But, continues the writer:

> "To-day the self-bedeviled student and his nerve-ridden elder look toward heaven and see there a pageantry of mathematics. They do not take their sorrows to spiral nebulæ. They may not care to inflict them upon relatives and friends, even where a wise sympathy could be expected. If means are ample the distracted one possibly consults a psychologist, to learn that he is maladjusted to life and the victim of an infatuation for a figure on a sarcophagus, seen in childhood. But the wish to speak in confidence to an understanding listener, divine or human, religious or secular, is not fulfilled. The age of reason, more than those past, has need of the confessional."

PEACE IN PALESTINE

ARAB FEAR OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT has been reduced to the vanishing-point, says Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Organization, and Jew and Arab are now learning to cooperate in building up Palestine and their own fortunes. And it is remarkable enough, writes Dr. Weizmann in the Washington *Star*, that, "while critics concentrate their attention on Palestine and hold up the Zionist efforts as the most dangerous feature in the Near Eastern situation, the country itself is, perhaps, the only peaceful and progressive spot in the entire region." On the other hand, we are told, bayonets bristle in Syria and Egypt, where there is no Zionism. In Palestine the British garrison has been gradually reduced until now the sole force maintained there, we are told, consists of 250 British soldiers and a gendarmerie recruited entirely from the local population. The Jews are entering, or reentering the country, not as colonizing conquerors, or as missionaries or proselytizers, but as builders, says the Zionist head, and continues:



Photographs from United Palestine Appeal

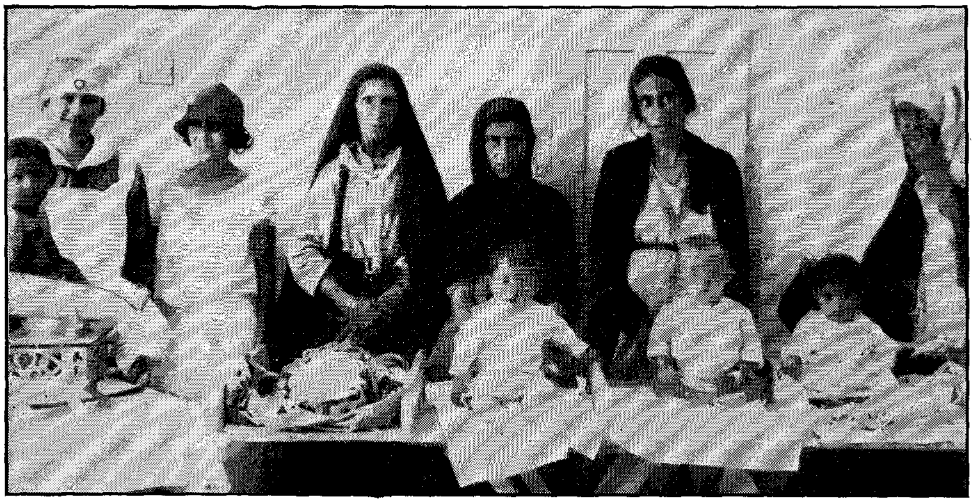
WHERE ONCE WAS ONLY A SAND-DUNE

A street in the new city of Tel Aviv, in Palestine, where 45,000 Jews live in peace with their Arab neighbors. The Jews are reentering Palestine as builders, "and all evidence," says Dr. Chaim Weizmann, "points to an increase of cooperation between the two peoples."

> "In seven years we have brought 100,000 Jews into the country. We have founded sixty new agricultural colonies; we have built new cities, opened scores of new industries and introduced the methods of the progressive West into a land languishing in ignorance and neglect. The more we have succeeded, the friendlier have become our relations with the Arabs. Six years ago, when our work was untested and our motives and our methods unknown, Arab fear reached its highest point. That fear was exploited by politicians, most of them non-Palestinian, with the interest of neither the Jews nor the Arabs at heart. Since then not a single riot has taken place.
>
> "The critics of the Zionist movement are challenged to produce from the records of the high commissioner of Palestine, or from those of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, a single instance of oppression or injustice. Not one Arab has had to leave Palestine because of Jewish immigration. With modern and rational methods of agriculture, there is room in Palestine for three and four times its present population. The Jews have paid to a willing seller for every inch of land which they cultivate. Their enterprises have brought to the Arabs direct profits in the way of income, and indirect profits in the way of object lessons. And all evidence points to an increase of cooperation between the two peoples.
>
> "The peaceful rebuilding of Palestine has implications which stretch out far beyond Palestine. Granted the success of the experiment, there can be created in the Near East new relationship between the Christian, the Moslem and the Jewish worlds. Individual institutions devoted to world peace should watch the experiment with the most sympathetic attention."

REARRANGING THE DECALOG

IT MAY BE SURPRIZING—it will certainly be comforting—to many to read that a group of young college girls still revere their parents; indeed, they place reverence of father and mother first among their duties. It will be less surprizing—and, perhaps, less comforting to some—that the girls rate the Biblical injunction to keep the Sabbath holy least important among their duties. It should be understood, of course, however, that they may merely differ from the Old Testament idea of Sabbath observance, for it is held in many pulpits nowadays that indulgence in uncommercialized sports on Sunday—after church attendance—is not a violation of the Fourth Commandment, fourth as Moses wrote down the Decalog. In any event, the fact that these girls salute the hearth with such an emphatic gesture is both a witness to their wholesomeness and a tribute to their parents.



WEIGHING BABIES INSTEAD OF WIELDING BAYONETS

Cooperation between Jew and Arab is said to be the keynote in Palestine now, and here we see an infant welfare station in Jerusalem where mothers of all races and creeds receive from Hadassah, the American Women's Zionist organization, practical training in the raising of their babies.

The rearrangement of the Decalog was made by 835 girls of the Simmons College School of Secretarial Studies, Boston, who were asked by Dr. Edward H. Eldridge, director of the school, we read in the Boston *Herald*, to group the Ten Commandments in the order of their value, as the girls see it, as moral guides to conduct. The averages were arrived at mathematically by Dr. Eldridge, and the rearranged Commandments then stood, in the abbreviated form in which they were asked, as follows:

Honor thy father and mother.
Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
Thou shalt not kill.
Thou shalt not commit adultery.
Thou shalt not steal.
Thou shalt not bear false witness.
Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain.
Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
Thou shalt not covet.
Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.

The students were asked also to weigh the two commands of Christ, "thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart," and "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Seventy-one per cent. accept both commandments and hold them of equal weight, or the first predominant; 20 per cent. hold the second more important, and 4 per cent. rejected the first, while accepting the second. In commenting on the results, Dr. Eldridge said, we read in *The Herald:* "If these statements represent the true beliefs of the students it would seem that the disbelief we hear so much about does not exist to a very great extent at Simmons."

In this rearrangement of the order of the Ten Commandments by the Boston students there is food for thought, and there has been already material found in it for many and varied comments, says the Savannah *News*. *The News* finds it not so significant that "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy" should trail as tenth in the girls' appraisal, nor that the "covet not" should be well toward the end, nor even that "thou shalt have no other gods before me" should be after and not before "honor thy father and mother," as that nearly all the girls put in the lead of all the commandments "that natural, intimate, first-order command to 'honor father and mother.'" *The News* searches the hearts of these girls, and observes:

"It is reassuring, it is indicative of a savor in the lives of youth—when youth can thus give prominence, preeminence to duty to parents. That this is first is a good sign; these young girls were thinking in terms of application of the commands to their own lives; in terms of the primal unit of society, the family and its government; they were thinking in terms of a visible, present, sympathetic, recognized family authority, standing for them still in the place of other rule of State, society, or religion. Unconsciously they put, for them in their recent relations to the world and society, the intimate first thing first, and as unconsciously included in that all the others. The nearest approach to an impulsive force back of law-obedience is found in this fifth commandment; the others say 'thou shalt' or 'thou shalt not'; this one says, 'honor thy father and thy mother,' and implies a motive for honor and reverence—love, the impulsive force that includes obedience to all the rest.

"These girls were not as radical as they may seem to be in their arrangement. For them, still in their close relation to the home, their first recognition of authority and of claim to honor and love is the personal representative of rule in the original unit-group, the home. Their theology may not be susceptible to normal analysis; their rightness of intention is clear; their expression is one of hope and assurance. For all law-regard begins in the home-government; and 'honor' is as much a part of respect as of affection."

It is a beginning so good that few will quarrel with it, thinks the Detroit *News*, in noting the Boston girls' rearrangement of the Decalog. The fact that they place "thou shalt have no other gods before Me" second, says the Detroit paper, will agreeably surprize those who have been telling us that this is a rather godless world. As to the place given to the Sunday observance injunction, *The News* cautions us:

"Let it not be rashly supposed, however, that Boston's future female secretaries think the Sabbath Day should not be kept holy. Much depends on what one's idea of holiness is. There are some (and not only young women with secretarial aspirations) who think it is holier to play a game of ball, or tennis, or golf, or to swim or skate or indulge in any other healthy outdoor exercise, the very mention of which on the Sabbath would have shocked our Puritan forbears, than to sit darkly at home, reading, sleeping, and possibly picking on the children and nagging one's wife.

"It is altogether possible the Boston young women have decided that not one but every day of the week is the Sabbath day, in the sense that it should be kept holy, just as many sons and fathers who are constant and intimate companions find not the slightest necessity for celebrating a formal 'father-and-son' week."

The experiment, observes the New York *Evening World*, "has the merit of calling attention to the existence of the Ten Commandments—something the cynics are sure is much needed in these whirligig days of hectic amusement."

THE DEATH'S HEAD ON THE CAMPUS

EPIDEMIC MAY BE TOO STRONG A WORD to use in describing the series of college suicides within recent weeks, but the number is terrifyingly large, so large that many editors can not dismiss them as scattered, unrelated instances of acute despair gone mad. They are a naked fact in these piping times, leering at us like the death's head set up at feasts of old, to tell us that our time, somehow, is out of joint, observes the Louisville *Herald-Post.* The subject was adverted to in these pages February 19. But more boys have surrendered to the urge to run away from the front line of life, and the matter continues to weigh heavily upon many hearts, if not upon the conscience, of those who have the souls and bodies of youth in their charge. It is significant that many, if not all, of these pitiful young suicides were of high mental caliber; some of them could look forward to all that wealth can bestow. They were on the brink of manhood, ready, but for some mental quirk or philosophical misunderstanding, to enter into the full service of life. Out of the silence which now enshrouds them arises the question: What led them to run away? You can't gloss over them, and you can't forget them, says *The Herald-Post.* "They remain a puzzling, ominous fact that hints at a fundamental defect, a tragic mistake, in our twentieth-century life. What is wrong?" The Louisville paper believes that "perhaps they felt that we, with our laboratories and our researches and our mechanical triumphs, have robbed the world of something precious. The old fables are dead and we have offered no new ones. . . . We have lost something that youth needs; we must find what it is and put it back." It is a thought that underlies much of the comment.

Dr. Charles A. A. Bennett, professor of philosophy at Yale University, scouts the theory that there is "any general philosophy or attitude among young American students that would account for these suicides." He thinks that each of the cases was an individual case, we read, the outcome of personal troubles or infirmities of which the friends or families did not know. There is no "suicide philosophy" among the young, agrees the Albany *Evening News,* but, it says, "there has been a growing tendency toward cynicism that is dangerous. Too much emphasis has been placed on the materialistic in these later days, particularly in this country, and too little emphasis on the spiritual." These students have been disappointed, perhaps, in finding that life is not what they had expected it to be. "They have no 'suicide philosophy,' but neither have they a true philosophy of life." The mechanistic interpretation of life has made tremendous headway in the last few years, declares the Chicago *Evening Post,* saying that it has seen it asserted that there is scarcely a department of psychology in the colleges and universities of the country which is not more or less affected by it "But when behaviorism dogmatizes as to the nature of the human being and asks us to believe that it can be finally explained in terms of chemistry and physics, and that its conduct is solely the reaction of chemical and physical causes, and is foreordained under given circumstances as the behavior of potassium in water," *The Evening Post* declines to follow. And it is not to be wondered at, we are told, "that young people who have come to think of themselves as puppets should end their lives. What significance can life have for a puppet? And if the string upon which it hangs breaks, and it collapses in a heap, why should it try to pick itself up and stand upon its feet?"

These suicides have the appearance of an epidemic, and suicides, like many other things, may become communicable, comments the Topeka *Daily Capital.* Casting its eye back along a lesser known avenue of history, *The Daily Capital* recalls that there was a suicidal tendency toward the close of the eighteenth century, and that it was mainly among persons of superior intelligence, "due to a sense of futility." It believes that the recent college suicides are due to the same cause, and it traces out cause and effect in discussing one of the notable cases of recent suicide. Life had come to be regarded as a cheat. The young man had tried out all current sensations, and there was nothing left. Here is the danger. "There is a demand for sensationalism, for a 'kick' and a 'thrill,' a quest for life of maximum sensations. The sensational is played up in politics as well as in other things, and in religion." There are other values in life, however, continues *The Daily Capital,* "and they ought to be found in the colleges, if anywhere. The trouble is that old valuations are changing, while substitutes have not yet become established."

> "In Chicago professors of philosophy and psychologists of Chicago University pretty generally united in recommending more reliance by disturbed or bewildered college students upon psychiatrists as the safest course, and this would dispose of most of the mental problems and troubles they run up against. But in the end respect for life and its opportunities and obligations, a positive faith of some sort, is a necessary part of mental equipment. The universities should supply it and put it across."

These suicides may not be dismissed as the vagaries of youth, declares the Schenectady *Union Star,* which does characterize them as an "alarming epidemic." "They represent," says this paper, "the ultimate outcome of materialism if it is pursued to its logical conclusion. To the mind that makes a god of that which the human mind can grasp and analyze and solve there is nothing worth-while ahead. . . . What man must do, if he is to escape misery amid plenty, is to create a civilization in which his soul can live."

But the Kansas City *Star* looks upon the alarm about student youth as needless. It believes that the college suicides are unrelated, and that there is nothing new in the fact that young people are constantly getting into trouble. "Are institutions of higher learning to be singled out and severely charged with shortcomings either in respect to the teaching they offer or the conduct of their students?" *The Star* asks. The correct answer, it believes, is indicated in a report to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church at a recent meeting in Chicago. It is stated in this report that a recent survey of colleges has shown that:

> "The majority of college students are religious. They attend church regularly and through worthy motives. The men attend almost as regularly as the women students. College students do not lose their religion as they go through school, as attested by the fact that seniors are as religious as freshmen. The majority of students come from religious homes, and it is difficult for them to get away from early instruction."

Evidence of the same type, we are told, comes from a letter of the students' religious council of the University of Missouri to members of the Legislature of that State, protesting against any interference with the teaching of science in the schools of Missouri. The council's letter, representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish students alike, says *The Star,* testified the "religious faith and moral ideals" of students "are not weakened by the scientific instruction they receive." *The Star* comments: "Serious-minded men and women of America need to be concerned, always, about the welfare of the country's youth. But the concern ought to be sane and intelligent. It can be that only when it is based on facts rather than half-facts." The Providence *News,* too, doubts that there is any increase in suicidal tendency among college students, and holds that "until it is demonstrated that there is proportionately more suicide among college students than among young boys and girls of college age who are not students, no indictment will lie against college life as a breeder of the self-destructive instinct." Reflecting on those who have taken the short-cut, *The News* says one noteworthy fact is that they appear to have lost all religious faith before deciding they could no longer face the problems of life. That, we are told, may, and probably does, signify a lot. "It is at least certain that where a sane belief in God exists, the temptation to suicide can not prevail."

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THERE come many auguries of spring that deceive the heart about that wished-for season. *The Adelphi* (London) furnishes us a philosophy that seeks to open the eye to fact:

AUTUMN RAIN

BY GERTRUDE WOODTHORPE

When the rains cease, as the wind's sorrowing,
And dove-like is the sky
With dream of joyous sunshine presently,
Then surely, surely cometh spring?
Not so,
First shall be frost and snow,
Winter must reign and go.

When sunshine gleams through the stripped woodland boughs
And every hedgerow line,
Will not the primrose constellations shine
Through fallen drenched leaves?
Not so,
First shall be frost and snow,
Winter must reign and go.

Yet still the birds on airy tree-top sing
Soon as the storm is past:
Yes, one blue gleam, one quiet day at last
Will make birds think it spring.
Not so,
First shall be frost and snow,
Winter must reign and go.

IN a volume called "Tumbleweeds" (Harold Vinal, New York) occurs this tribute to the poet whose life sums up the strangest contrasts of public appreciation:

THE GRAY POET (Whitman)

BY MARGARETTE BALL DICKSON

Walt Whitman—"Good gray poet," as we say,
But once the friend of anarchists and those
Whose protest, most belligerent, arose—
Was thought of none too kindly in his day.
On Mickle street he lived in humble way
"A paralytic hobo," I suppose,
Conversant with the toll of human woes;
And Camden only suffered him to stay.

But now (another Homer) cities vie
To claim him as their best beloved son,
Whose name was once the butt of half their fun,
And now is held a name that can not die—
The first to leave the old, the first to be
Exponent of a newer artistry.

THIS ingenious interweaving of sea images with mystic yearnings is in *The Commonweal* (New York):

EARTH-CANONIZED

BY HENRY MORTON ROBINSON

This is high saintliness, I know:
To love earth's sacramental snow;

To float face toward the sky and make
Clerestory of a sapphire lake;

To cling all day to wave-wracked hulls
Hearing the antiphon of gulls;

To tell, amid green rocks and weeds,
Decades of periwinkle beads;

Earth's saints are those who to the last
Cling to beauty's broken mast,

Then striking boldly seaward, reach
The smooth-stoned slope of heaven's beach.

IN *The Adelphi* (London) is a parable on the uses of sympathy:

THE PILGRIM

BY HERBERT E. PALMER

When I am recompensed and lean secure
Against the white cairn of the far hill-top,
Let me not then—I pray thee, King of Heaven—
Hinder the other pilgrim who ascends
By the same harsh, forbidding ways I climbed;
Perhaps a worthier than I, and armed
With brighter buckler, more celestial blade,
Yet railing with parched tongue because he bleeds

Remind me well when I shall say, "Desist!"
When I cry out, "Judgment belongs to Heaven!
Look to your feet in quiet, rouse not the Fiend;
You show a foraying spirit else, not God's,"
Blasting him from my fastness when he rails.

Remind me, King of Heaven, bestow thy power,
That I may lean to him with flickering brain,
Smite so upon the silence, lend him my mind,
Be to his arm a shadowy minister.
For thus, unseen, throughout Heaven's Universe,
Thought marches swift to action, glows to power,
And lives are nourished down dim distances.

Remind me, King of Heaven, that when I climbed,
Troubled and bleeding, up the mountain flanks
I still could see the sun, while ministers
Of tenderest kindness drifted to my side,
And Thy white manna fell ere flash of Day.
Remind my soul how each must climb his way.

THE modern writer bewails in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) the grayness of life for poetic inspiration:

THE DARK FORTNIGHT

BY PAMELA TRAVERS

Oh, I could weep with despair,
In this blind, barren time,
For themes that have loosened their hair
And dangled the glittering strands
For other eyes than mine
And hands that are not my hands.

Helen's bitter loveliness
Took Homer by the heart and cried
Out against death with such distress
That he must build a house of words
To keep her, in her crimson pride,
Laughing forever above swords.

Joyous sylvaneries among
The sullen poppies of the south
So loosened Theocritus' tongue
That songs ran from it in a rain,
Honey and myrtle sweet—what mouth
Dare sing of Arcady again?

There is no more to be said
Of battles, gallimaufries, kings,
Love feasting on starry bread
Or love crying with bitter cry—
All that's to be said of these things
Was said at Shottery.

And that old hawk of the west
Lured with his dark Egyptian eyes
The breast of legend to his breast,
And queens, yellow-haired and young,
Drew the tides of shadowy seas
Into the full moon of his song.

I will go find me a spear
Of wild-goose-feather wrought,
And fashion the ears of a hare
To a parchment of silk,
And pray to the ewes of thought
To let down their milk. . . .

THIS may be a modern Sylvia, tho her name is changed to Clarice. From the London *Spectator:*

CLARICE

BY JOHN ANDERSON STEWART

A ribbon binds her brow,
'Tis beauty's world-old wile,
Nor less alluring now
Than erst upon the Nile.
Around her girlish neck
White corals gleam arow,
Love's labour spent to deck
The lily with the snow

One arm, in sweet content,
Makes of her lap a bed,
One o'er the chair-top bent
Upholds her charming head;
From the elbow pink and bare
The wide sleeve falls away,
So, petals flushed and rare
Are found among the may.

Pale seems her upturned face
Against the hair's dark cloud,
But happy home-born peace
Is in her looks avowed;
Her lips just parted are,
Her grey eyes softly gleam,
Her sweet thoughts wander far,
All in a day-time dream.

How dainty are her shoes,
Where every slender bar
Has caught in wilful noose
A little silver star!

* * * * *

And now, from head to feet,
With items and details,
I've traced her portrait sweet,
Forgive me if it fails.

For though, like Jan Van Eyck,
Even as I could I've wrought
A likeness true to make,
It is not lightly caught.
Her imaged you behold
And yet 'tis incomplete,
Because I have not told
How kind she is and sweet.

THE following is witty enough for any age, but it seems to be inspired by something a little too Victorian for this, whose flappers are supposed to be too "hard-boiled" to weep at all. But *The New Yorker*, whence it comes, deems it fit for its audience:

SONG OF TEARS

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Cry on your mother—she knows all about you—
Cry on a kind maiden aunt if you can,
Cry on your brother—he gets on without you—
But never, never cry on a man!

Be gentle and wronged—he will leap to defend you—
Be snippy and scornful—he'll crouch for awhile—
Be popular, very, for other men lend you
A halo more lasting than Venus's smile;

But when he holds out a strong, comforting shoulder
And says to you tenderly, "Darling, weep here!"
He hates to get wet, you will learn when you're older,
And he don't mean a word he is saying, my dear

Cry on a cushion—its actions won't thwart you—
Cry on a friend—she'll but tell if she can—
But if you want anything male to escort you
Never—no, never—cry on a man!

"IF THERE IS ONE THING an actress must do it is to keep her health and looks at their best—always. To my sorrow I found that when I overtaxed my strength Nature exacted her toll. I became run down, my skin lost its freshness—I was a victim of indigestion. Remedy after remedy—so-called—failed to bring the relief I longed for. And then, at last, I started on the Yeast diet, taking it in milk or hot water. Wonderful to say, it relieved my indigestion and toned me up in every way."

Edith L. Ransom, New York City

"For Years *I was always tired*"

"I was irritable, despondent. *Constipation clogged my system with the wastes from my own body; day after day I was literally, slowly poisoning myself. This had gone on for so long that I had begun almost to think my condition was normal.*

"*I had heard of Fleischmann's Yeast again and again; I had listened to my friends tell what it had done for them. But, until a physician suggested it, I had never thought of trying it* myself.

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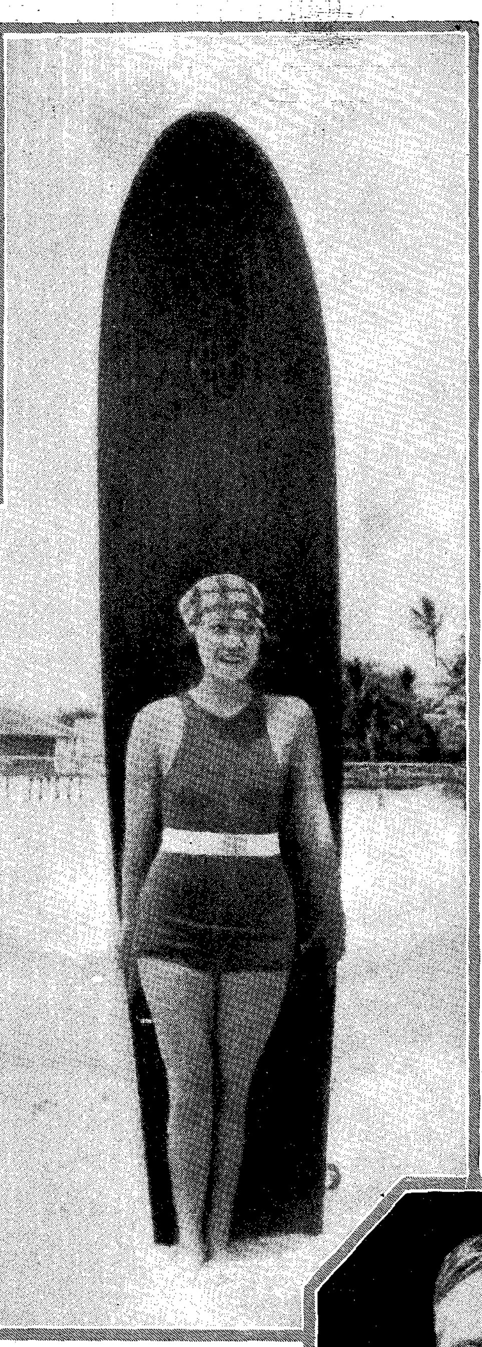

AT LEFT

FOR A LONG TIME Miss Alice Cowart was so tired and discouraged that even the marvelous swimming in Hawaii was spoiled for her. "I was despondent," she writes. "My complexion was poor. I did not enjoy my meals." She did not know how to remedy the trouble. But a friend of hers who had been eating Fleischmann's Yeast suggested that she try it also. She says, "For the last six weeks I have averaged two cakes a day. Now I never feel tired out. I go surfing and swimming almost daily. And my complexion is better than ever before."

Alice Cowart,
Honolulu, Hawaii

AT RIGHT

Michael I. Pupin, *Inventor; President, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Professor in Columbia University.*

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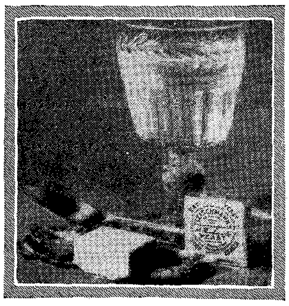
M. I. Pupin, New York City



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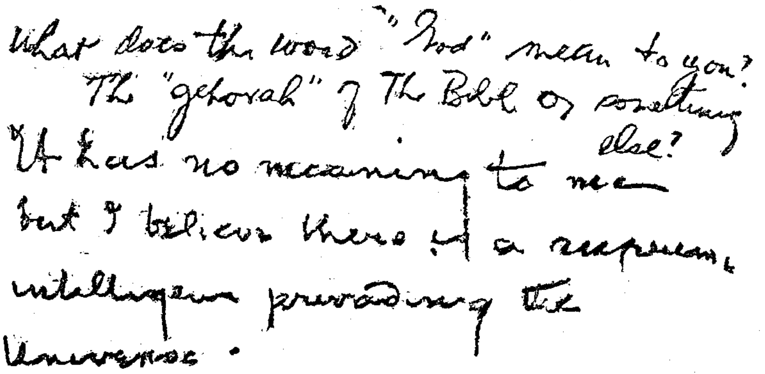
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

HIGH JINKS ON EDISON'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

THE WIZARD'S head looked "half again as large as Ford's," to the eyes of one shrewd observer. Standing side by side, the two celebrities "differed oddly." Edison, we are reminded, was once a man of large bulk, but now "his body has settled in and his massive head looks all the larger." It is pictured for us, seen from the rear, as broad and domelike, while Ford's appeared long and narrow, of far smaller capacity than that of his former employer and lifelong friend, whose birthday he had come to celebrate. The impression made by the creator of the electric light and the phonograph was one of "substance and repose and granitelike immobility, like an heroic statue," whereas the father of the flivver seemed "more a creature of motion." Ford's energy seems kinetic, Edison's static, according to Dudley Nichols, one of a bevy of star reporters who flocked to West Orange, New Jersey, to write about Edison's eightieth birthday.



What does the word "God" mean to you? The "Jehovah" of The Bible or something else?
It has no meaning to me but I believe there is a supreme intelligence pervading the Universe.

From the New York *World*

EDISON'S WRITTEN AVOWAL OF FAITH

With a stub of a pencil, the octogenarian inventor thus confessed his belief in "a supreme intelligence pervading the universe."

P. & A. photograph

TWO INVENTORS UNDER HEAVY CAMERA FIRE

"This way, Ford!" and "Now smile, Ford!" snapt out the photographers, while "Mr. Edison removed the Edison black hat, exposing . . . the impressive skull which has hatched more ideas than any other mind of his age."

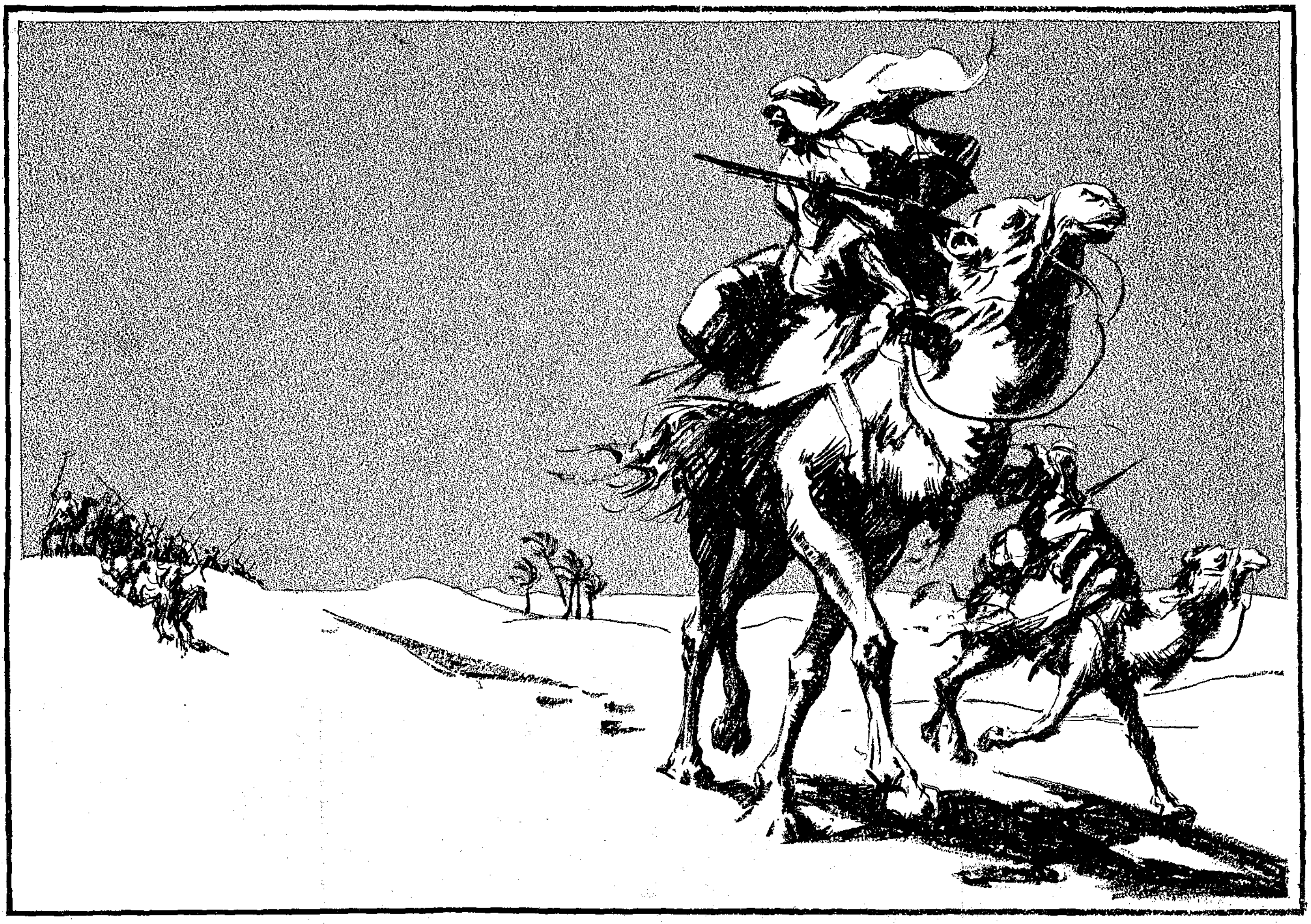
It was the busiest of birthdays. Life, death, the atom, radio, television, wireless power, the movies, marriage, the crime wave—all these and many other topics, timely and timeless, profound and frivolous, were patiently responded to by Mr. Edison, armed with his usual stubby pencil. And the journalistic contingent found the occasion additionally rich in its possibilities because of the presence of the richest man in the world, crowned with his recent accretion of fame as a veritable more-than-billionaire. The unassuming Mr. Ford was seized upon as a rival target for the birthday drum-fire of interrogation, with the result that he and Mr. Edison divide the news columns about fifty-fifty. Mr. Ford, for instance, was buzzed as to how he would eventually dispose of his colossal fortune; Mr. Edison was buzzed as to how he thought Mr. Ford ought, might, could, would or should dispose of etc., etc.—and so it went. In Mr. Nichols's graphic account of the occasion in the New York *World*, we read that the Detroit manufacturer, bombarded with the somewhat obvious query, "How does it feel to be a billionaire?" responded — "shyly," says Mr. Nichols—"I don't know; I never thought about it." His whole aim, he explained naively, has been "to make cars cheaper and cheaper, make them like needles and pins." And he ventured to add, "We've only just started." Prest by relentless interrogators, continues Mr. Nichols, Mr. Ford "confessed he was nursing an idea about the future disposal of his immense fortune, but it will be many a day before it becomes known." And meantime, protested the lucky progenitor of the tin lizzie, "you can't talk about disposing of a fortune that's all tied up in your business."

At which:

> "Will it be philanthropy?" came an insistent newspaper voice.
>
> "Philanthropy? Philanthropy? No, no. But I am interested in education. I believe the greatest thing there is is education."

And Edison? While this parley was proceeding in his red brick laboratory on Main Street, "the inventor of the electric light sat stooped over the old desk he has had for forty years and more, pushing a stubby lead pencil over countless scraps of paper. This," Mr. Nichols explains, "was the annual Edison questionnaire. In fact, while Edison and Ford, as electrician and mechanic, are equipped for the job of taking things apart and putting them together again, it was the forty laymen of the press yesterday who took apart the superficial works of the Fordison mind to try to find out what makes it tick." And so, beginning with the senior half of the composite mind thus airily postulated:

> They found out that Edison has not "got religion" at eighty in the strict meaning of the term. He doesn't believe at all in personal immortality as the word is customarily used. He's not an atheist, an agnostic, a deist or a theist.
>
> Yet when asked, "What does the word 'God' mean to you? Does it mean the Jehovah of the Bible or something else?" he wrote down:
>
> "It has no meaning to me, but I believe there is a supreme intelligence pervading the universe."
>
> And this about immortality:



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"I have stated many times, but no one understands, that man is not the unit of life; that he is as dead as granite; that the unit consists of swarms of billions of highly organized entities which live in the cells. I believe at times when a man dies this swarm deserts the body—goes out into space, but keeps on earth and enters another or last cycle of life. The swarms of entities are immortal."

All this was in answer to a question of what he thought the human soul to be, and if it were immortal, then where would it dwell once the body which it inhabited should die. His tone was lighter when he was asked when he expected to retire from active work and his beloved experimenting.

Quickly he wrote in his round, plain hand, getting somewhat wavering these days: "A few days before the funeral."

His big, slow, kindly face broke into a smile, but he did not look up, only reaching for the next written question and laying the answer to one side.

It was a dandy day for Ford and Edison, Ford on the sunny side of sixty-four, Edison just turned eighty. Ford came on from Washington and spent the night at Edison's home. Mrs. Ford was along.

The cronies underwent the interview and much photographing. They had lunch with the Edison Pioneers at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. There were congratulatory messages from everybody, from President Coolidge to Doug and Mary. Then, motorcycle cops ahead and behind, and all the citizenry of New Jersey craning along the way and almost stopping traffic by their curiosity to see the pair of Americans, they buzzed back to Llewellyn Park in one of Henry's contraptions.

There was an "at home" then for friends and relatives, and so the day wore on to dinner time and a quiet evening.

The army of newspaper writers and photographers advanced upon the Edison Laboratory by 9 A. M. in a driving snowstorm. William H. Meadowcroft, Historian of the Edison Pioneers and master of ceremonies, was turned out for the occasion in a fine long coat and striped trousers, and everybody knew it was a grand occasion. The telephone had been going so violently the last twenty-four hours that the news battalion almost witnessed the spectacle of Mr. Meadowcroft regretting its invention.

FORD TRANSMITTING, EDISON RECEIVING

It takes good lungs and crisp enunciation to waft a remark to the Wizard's auditory sounding-board, and the Dearborn man sways at the task like a ship in a gale.

Then, 9.55 A. M., the gate watchman ran out furiously and clanged open the high iron gates. There stood a small inconspicuous old-model flivver shaking as if it had the ague. The Ford woke up and ambled in and up to the lab. Out climbed Edison's son, Charles, a gentle-mannered, capable-looking man in his middle thirties.

Then a heavy-bodied old man and a light-bodied younger man climbed out and sized up the situation.

Instantly the photographic firing squad got into action. They began to use up celluloid as if it were guncotton on a battle-ship during big-gun practise. Movies and stills clicked and clittered. Edison couldn't hear their directions; he's almost stone deaf. Mr. Ford did. He stood here and there. He had to smile. He had to shake hands. Never had Henry Ford been so bossed since he was a bicycle mechanic at $15 per week.

"This way, Ford!" boomed a voice. Snap! "Ford, turn around here!" Snap, snap! Nothing, nothing at all, is sacred or profane to the movie-camera man. "Now, smile, Ford!" Snip, snap, snip!

The automobile maker grinned in his quick, nervous way and took it all in good fun. Mr. Edison removed the Edison black hat, exposing a nest of flying white hair in the center of which, like a nobly laid pink egg, was revealed a portion of the impressive skull which has hatched more ideas than any other mind of his age.

The patience of the pair of men was inexhaustible. Mr. Meadowcroft clucked anxiously, his mouth against Mr. Edison's large right ear: "Hadn't you better put on your hat?" It was right cold out there, with a thin snow flying. "Ho, that's all right," smiled Edison and braved the tempest anew.

He cracked a few witticisms with Mr. Ford, who made replies that obviously weren't heard.

It is here that Mr. Nichols notes the cranial contrast between the two inventors—a contrast which extends to their general physique. Describing Ford as "slender, almost dapper," he goes on:

> Both men are equally stooped and both have large ears which flare out, not lying back against the mastoid. Edison's face is large-featured, fleshy, mobile. Ford's is narrow, sharp-featured, tight-skinned. He has a keen Yankee look about him.
>
> Ford's cheeks are incised by two slanting lines on either side of the mouth. Between his eyes is a deep vertical groove, with a lighter vertical crease on either side. Crow's-feet are about his eyes in great complexity.
>
> Mr. Ford shares with Edison that poise and self-confidence that comes, apparently, of surety of purpose, a knowing what they're about. If there are doubts in their lives, they are not written on their countenances.
>
> The last plate is shot, the last reel of film exposed. Only then are the two men reprieved by the firing squad, and, battle-worn but smiling, they enter the vestibule and come into Edison's quaint old laboratory, stacked full of "data" and trophies and crazy machines and discarded models and curios from all over the world.
>
> Edison has a deep red rose on his lapel, Ford a light pink rose. Mrs. Edison pinned those on when they left the house.
>
> Executives of the Edison plant, spread over many surrounding acres, were there in force to shake hands and wish "Happy returns." All wore lapel buttons, "February 11—A happy birthday—Edison."
>
> In this old lab Edison knows his way in the dark. Alcoves all about are stacked with dusty books. Dog-legged stairs run up to hidden corners where more tomes and volumes lie in wait for the Wizard. You can't turn around without falling over some piece of apparatus. But Edison knows his way there indeed after forty years. Straight he went to his old brown-stained desk and sat down.
>
> "Meadowcroft!" he called.
>
> Mr. Meadowcroft was there. Well did he know his duty on birthdays. Flowers, messages, telegrams—he brought them over all in order. Newspaper men and women closed in. Then Thomas A. Edison was beyond all rescue. He was alone with the great American question mark. And knowing his duty he

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

reached for his lead-pencils. Meantime Henry Ford was enjoying the happy sensation of being left alone. He picked out a chair on which to unload his dark-gray overcoat. He wore a neat gray suit, dark blue striped tie, black shoes. His hair is graying, but with none of the blazing white of Edison's. Ford's hair has the yellow-white tinge of brown hair that is changing color.

Now a group of reporters closed in on him, and seeing no escape, he submitted with perfect good humor.

"You've made a good deal more money than Edison," came a tentative voice.

"Yes. But money doesn't mean anything. He's done more good than anybody of his time."

"Do you think John D. Rockefeller has done the proper thing with his philanthropies, his foundations and so on?"

"Why mention somebody else? That's for him to decide. Let's keep to ourselves."

"Well, have you devised a plan for the disposal of your own fortune?"

"No."

"Don't you know what you're going to do with it?"

"Well, I have an idea."

"When can you tell us about it?"

"Not now."

"If we come to Detroit, will you?"

"Well, you're young men. You'll live to see it."

"Don't you think the accumulation of great private fortunes is a dangerous thing for a country?"

"How do you mean?"

"In that it bequeaths to untried persons great reservoirs of power and wealth. For instance, your fortune may safely succeed for one or two generations. But suppose your great-grandson proves to be a wastrel?"

"Well, then it goes, that's all, isn't it?"

Mr. Ford did not hedge and shy off, records Mr. Nichols. "Naturally he dodged questions he felt cagey about, but there was an openness about him that was pleasing." Indeed:

It was evident his interviewers thought him an agreeable, unassuming man. He didn't stand on his dignity for a moment.

"How much are you really worth?" asked one emboldened man. "One of your men told me once you'd told him, 'Maybe a million, maybe a billion—somewhere between.' Did you say that?"

"Maybe I did. . . . But you know I told a newspaper man wrong in Detroit. I didn't mean to. I told him I hadn't been offered a billion dollars. When that was testified on the stand I asked Edsel, and he reminded me. Come to think of it, that offer may have been made two or three times. I didn't think anything about it."

"Do you think aviation will ever do away with automobile transporation?"

"Do you?" he shot back.

"I don't know. . . . You just wonder about it, then?"

"Yes, just wonder. We keep up with the development, of course. I've never flown, and I never expect to. But we build machines and will keep up with developments. Did you see the machine we had at the show in New York? Just a little thing and it flies as well as the big machines, goes in and out and up and down just like that."

Mr. Ford waved his right hand, his eyes sparkling.

"Airplanes," he added, "can only operate now when subsidized. We're flying between Detroit and Chicago every day now; but we're subsidizing our aviation."

Somebody said it was reported that Queen Marie of Roumania expected Ford was going to rebuild her capital. "Well," he said with friendly dryness, "I'm glad she thinks so."

"Have you met Governor Smith of New York?

"Yes, I met him once."

"What do you think of him for President?"

He shied off at the question. He was prest. What did he think? "Let me off," he chuckled. "I'm still thinking." . . And then a moment later said he would support President Coolidge for a third term. "He ought to be elected," said Mr. Ford, "he brings the right kind of prosperity."

"What's the finest thing in your life.

Mr. Ford thought: "Well. . . . I've got a job."

An Italian correspondent stept forward: What did Mr. Ford think of Mussolini?

"That's Italy! Mussolini? Is that the way you pronounce it? Well, lots of good things come out of Italy." Ford's blue eyes twinkled. "Like olive oil and so on."

That correspondent saw his victim on the dodge. He raised his voice: "But Mussolini—he's for great discipline!"

"Well, discipline's a good thing if you don't go too far," said Mr. Ford. Then he brought the topic back to Edison. Yes, he was an Edison pioneer. . . . "It was in 1890 when I worked for him. I was only twenty-seven then."

When had he first had the idea of making an automobile? "When I was six or eight years old," he said, and he told how he had gone tinkering about with toy wheels off a carpet sweeper.

Then Mr. Ford "was left to a well-earned peace," and our chronicler turns his attention to the lively octogenarian whose birthday it was. Of whom he now tells us:

Edison was throwing off answers like the Delphic oracle on a holiday. *The World's* correspondent had covered Edison's seventy-fifth birthday. In five years the old man had sagged in frame somewhat. His back is more rounded, his muscles more shrunken, his hands thinner, with the blue veins standing out.

But the face had not aged a day in its expression. Edison has an Indian summer face. His handwriting is more shaky. He misspells, his sentences do not always hook up together. But that is largely because his mind rushes along. He looks at a question, thinks and writes the answer in a single dynamic movement of mind and hand. Questions and answers ran like this:

"Do you intend to remain in the harness as long as you live?" "Yes."

"You appear to be the last of the old-time inventors who set up their own laboratories and did not rely upon college or industrial endowment. Do you believe in endowing scientific research?" "I believe in endowed research by company, and college research in pure science."

"Do you think we are near to solving the mystery and meaning of life?" "No; it will require centuries before we ever have data enough to make a reasonable guess."

"Are there men who are capable of solving great problems such as you have dealt with?" "Yes, I think there are many."

"Do you look for any radical change in the present system of generating and distributing electricity?" "Not unless we solve the problem of cold light."

"Reviewing your life, what importance do you give the founding of the Pearl Street central power station in New York, the first of its kind?" "It proved that the subdivision of electric light was practicable and a field for the investment of money."

"Do you think power will ever be transmitted without wires?" "I can not see with what we know at present that it will ever be practicable."

"Do you think it possible that psychic forces exist, and do you think scientists should investigate for them?" "Doubtful—but investigation should go on—it does no harm."

"Should every man marry, in your opinion?" "Yes, and marry young."

Mr. Meadowcroft picked up this answer to one of *The World's* questions, peered through his glasses, then chuckled, beaming: "Ha, ha! He gave a good example himself." Somebody asked when Mr. Edison had married. Meadowcroft ran back in his mind, over decades. His mental arithmetic brought forth—"Twenty-six, I think." Edison was plodding on, the pencil worn to the wood. He fished out another pencil and went on:

"Are the fine arts important to mankind in your opinion?" "Very important."

"Do you think man will go through the industrial age to a higher civilization, the age of art?" "Yes."

"Doesn't the machine age mean the death of handiwork? Doesn't a man get spiritual solace and joy from making things with his hands that he can never get out of building or operating a machine?" "Machine age will not interfere with the productions of art."

"What do you think the future of the motion picture will be?" "Onward and upward."

"What do you think of the legitimate stage?" "That will continue as now if no further improvement is made in moving-pictures."

"What do you think of Russia?" "They mean well. But the ruling people know nothing of real life of the average man or what he will do under certain conditions. Their actions are all theory based on what they think he ought to do."

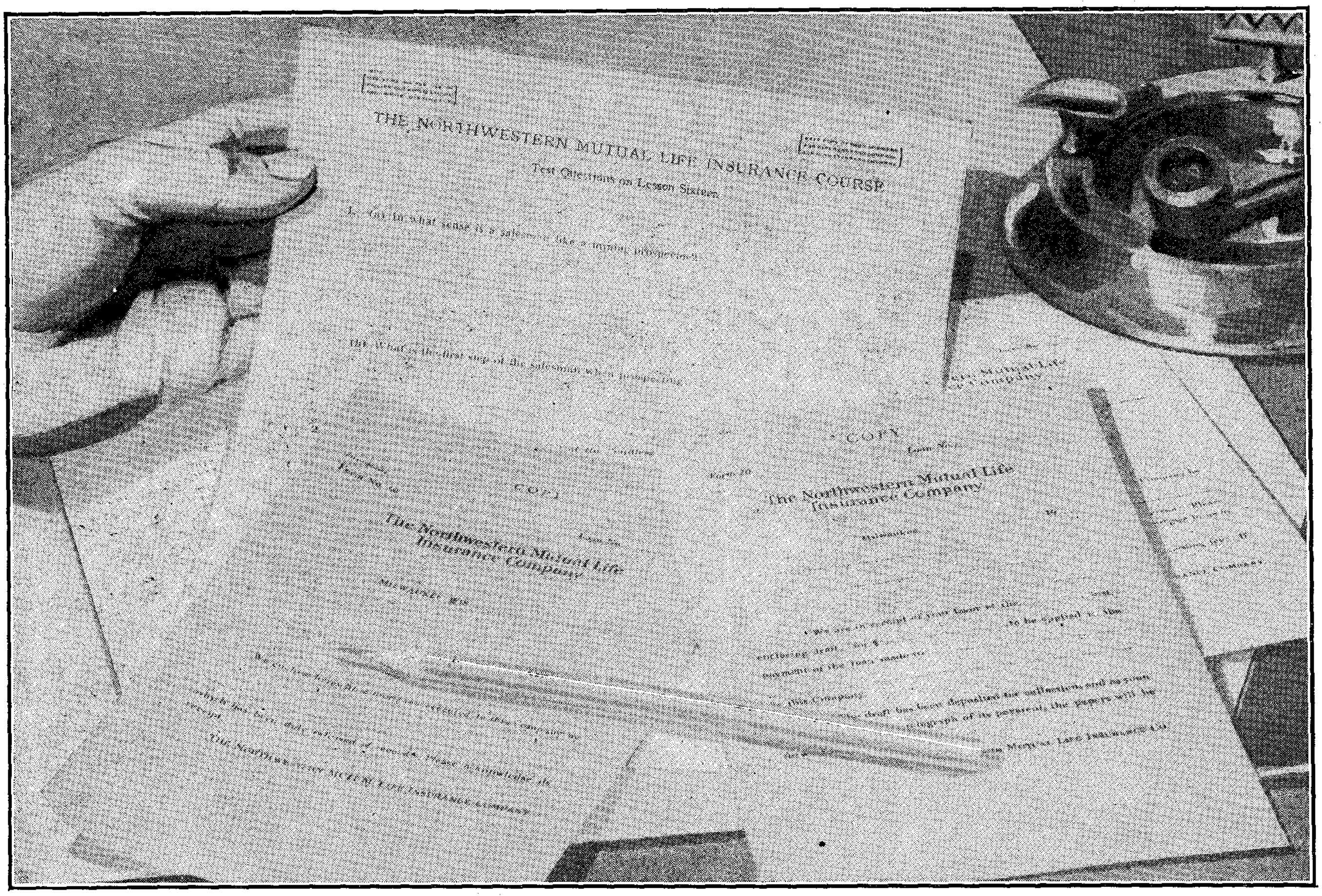
"Do you think Bolshevism is a menace to the United States?" "Yes, and every other country."

"Do you think democracy works?" "Fairly well where the people are generally intelligent."

"By what invention would you like to be known to posterity?" "The phonograph."

"What has given you most pleasure?" "Experimenting. Nature has many surprizes and it is great fun to pull them out of the unknown."

"Have your ideas on immortality changed?" "No, they have not changed. The meaning of that interview was misconstrued. I proposed that to get some reasonable data. Every known fact in favor of immortality should be put in one column and any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facts against immortality should be put in the opposite column. Then in time we might find in summing up that there were fifty-six in favor and forty-four against. This would give a hope. As it is now we have no data."

"Can our enormous food wastage be checked electrically?" "No."

"In your opinion how could Henry Ford best dispose of his enormous fortune to benefit mankind?" "Never thought about it; can't answer."

"Do you think President Coolidge will be renominated and reelected?" "He ought to be."

"Do you think Governor Smith's religion would affect his chances of election to the Presidency?" "Yes."

"Do you believe science will ever realize its dream of creating life?" "No."

"At what age is a man most productive?" "He starts about thirty-five."

"How can you stop crime?" "The Baumes Law seems to be a fair instrument. Crime will diminish if it don't pay."

"How does an idea for an invention occur to you?" "I go at it various ways. It would take too long to explain. A real new thing, like a general idea or a beautiful melody, is pulled out of space, a fact which is inexplicable."

"What is good?" "What we call good or bad is simply based on custom."

"When did you first begin inventing and what problem?" "When I was eight years old. A steam engine."

"Do you invent by intuition or by reason?" "Stored up experience is the principal thing, but the key to successful methods comes unsolicited, right out of the air."

"What is your definition of matter?" "Something not organized high enough to function with some trace of intelligence."

"Is the United States right in not keeping up with aviation development for defense?" "No. Military aviation is the one thing that should be pushed."

"Do you believe in the five-day week?" "As the introduction of automatic machinery becomes more general it will be compulsory to prevent overproduction with all its evils."

"Is television possible?" "Possible, but of very little general value. It's a stunt."

"Which of your inventions has been of greatest benefit to humanity?" "I think the electric light and power system."

"Do you believe the radio has superseded the phonograph?" "Radio is good for current events, and every family that can afford one should use it. But as for music, it is distorted and not enjoyable. The phonograph is coming back as fast as people have paid instalments on the automobiles they have bought."

"Will radio supersede wire telegraph and telephones?" "No."

It was time to bundle Ford and Edison off to Newark, where the Edison Pioneers, many old grayheads who looked affectionately at the stooped old man, had, among many other messages, the following from President Coolidge:

> "My dear Mr. Edison:
>
> "I am very glad to have an opportunity to join with your friends throughout the world in extending hearty congratulations upon your eightieth birthday. To your energy, courage, industry and strong will the world owes a debt of gratitude which it is impossible to compute. Your inventions, placing the forces of nature at the service of humanity, have added to our comfort and happiness and are a benefaction to all mankind for generations to come. I trust that there are in store for you many more years of health and usefulness.
>
> "Very truly yours,
> "Calvin Coolidge."

Quoting Edison's declaration of belief in a "supreme intelligence," the Providence *Journal* remarks:

> "A supreme intelligence pervading the universe" is a definition of God that will satisfy millions of Mr. Edison's fellow beings.
>
> Tennyson's opinion was that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs, and the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns."
>
> This was William Cowper's conception of Deity:
>
> "Deep in unfathomable mines
> Of never-failing skill,
> He treasures up His bright designs,
> And works His sovereign will."
>
> And Don Marquis has said:
>
> "He builds himself of the passion of martyrs,
> And He is woven of the ecstasy of great lovers,
> And He is wrought of the anguish of them that
> have greatly needed him."
>
> Who shall deny to any of these definitions all essence of the truth?

HE STOOPS TO CONQUER BY CASTING OFF THE "WHITE COLLAR"

A YEAR OUT OF COLLEGE, the boy was floundering about without much aim, in "white collar" jobs. He had just smashed up his car, and that brought him in contact with the prosperous owner of a string of garages, who knew his father and was anxious to help the youngster find himself. Believing from observation that he would make a good mechanic, but that college had "filled him with a snobbish white collar complex," which would "make a mess of him," the garage man offered him a job. The youth was insulted. With "a sneering curl of the lip" he demanded:

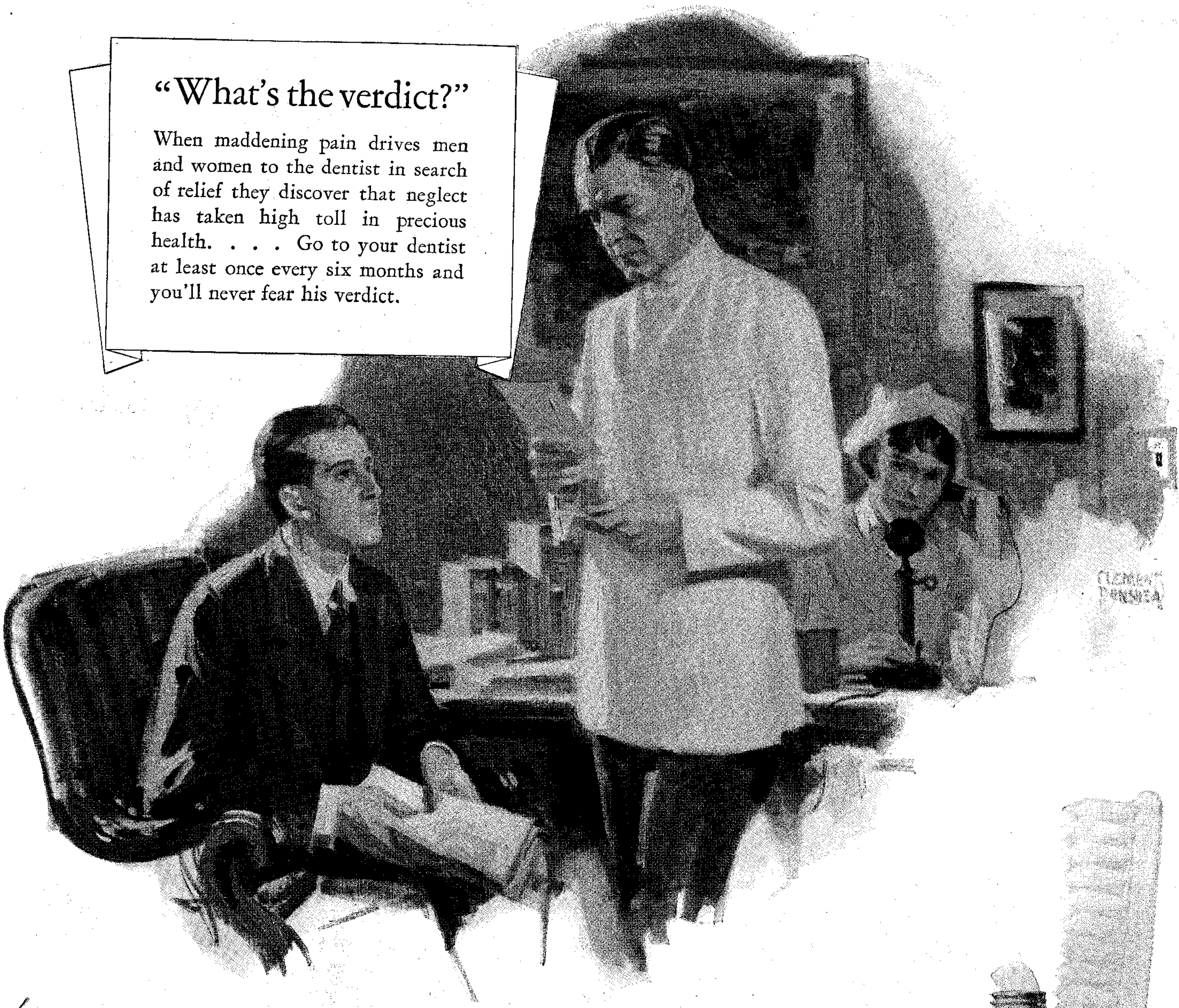
"Do you think I went to college to turn myself into a greasy garage workman?"

And that gave the prosperous garage proprietor, himself a reformed college graduate, a cue for an autobiographical speech which forms the main substance of an article he contributes to *Success Magazine*, with the title, "Why I Stopped Being a White Collar Man." As he tells us:

> "Get this straight, Archie," I told him with fire in my eye, "dirt has nothing to do with brains. I've been all through this. You know I've got a college diploma somewhere among my forgotten relics of the past. I had exactly the same idea as you. I spent months trying to get a job with advertisers and agencies. They didn't seem to be interested at all; seemed bored to have to speak to me. Told me that college men in large numbers all had the same silly idea that I had. Finally, I begged for any job—office boy or what not. A big advertising agency rather hesitatingly did give me a place in its checking room. All day I sat with five others cutting the advertisements from magazines and newspapers and marking their dates, positions and other data on a separate card. My salary was eighteen dollars a week."

Six months of privation and discouragement sapped him of his high hopes, and that process was aided by a sensible girl whom he admired, and who had small sympathy for the "white collar" convention plus penury. And so,

> "One day she introduced me to a very decent, well-dressed chap, who was Bill. After she left us I was quite knocked over when I discovered that Bill was no white collar executive, as I had inferred, but worked in a garage! He was an expert mechanic and he drew down 60 smackers per week, often $80, on overtime. The idea of me fiddling with my big-muscled arms with a little pair of scissors and a pencil for $20 per week got my goat good and hard.
>
> "The following week I talked to mechanics, bricklayers, plasterers and electricians, read a dozen trade school booklets and inspected their equipment. By the end of the week I had chucked up my job with the agency, borrowed enough money to tide me over a training period and enrolled in the largest automotive school in the city.
>
> "For the next three months I pulled engines apart to see what made them tick, adjusted rear axles, timed ignition sets, rebuilt motors. In two weeks I could install a set of Ford speed bands in the prescribed half hour. It certainly wasn't 'white collar' but I had Bill as a chum by this time and I wasn't wasting any pity on myself.
>
> "In due time I 'graduated.' When I went to look for a job I was amazed at the number of want ads in the classified columns, for electricians, machinists, radio men and other trained help in the mechanical fields. I might have picked any one of three or four jobs as a chauffeur-mechanic. But I became a helper in a garage.
>
> Archie, who had been listening intently, looked stubborn but interested. "Didn't you get sick of the dirty, grinding work?" he asked.
>
> "Not half as sick of it as I had been sick of my pallid pencil pushing," I replied vigorously. "There's plenty to keep a brain busy understanding the inner soul of a transmission or the niceties of electric systems on cars. My salary jumped, for overtime was time and a half. And I was getting interested in the money to be made in the automobile business."
>
> "How about your friends the girls, and your social position?" asked Archie, with a snobbishness natural to youth.
>
> "I wasn't caring a fig, either way," I told him. "When some friend of my white collar days drove into the shop for service or repairs he would nod coldly to me in recognition. But meanwhile my boss had told me he would let me open a branch garage and manage it on the first of the year, with a share in the profits."
>
> Archie, it is interesting to know, vacillated for several months—now he's with me, matching my own story, I am pleased to say.



"What's the verdict?"

When maddening pain drives men and women to the dentist in search of relief they discover that neglect has taken high toll in precious health. . . . Go to your dentist at least once every six months and you'll never fear his verdict.

4 out of 5 invite dread pyorrhea

If let alone, Pyorrhea, the grim foe of health and beauty, reaps a rich harvest. Its poison forming in pockets at the base of the teeth ravages the system, and often causes such serious ills as rheumatism, neuritis, anemia, and a host of other diseases.

With neglect as its ally, Pyorrhea marks 4 persons out of 5 past 40 and thousands younger. But such uneven odds can be bettered, easily.

You can safeguard good health and keep your teeth and gums sound by practising these simple preventive measures. Have your dentist make a thorough examination of teeth and gums at least twice a year. And start using Forhan's for the Gums, now.

This dentifrice, the scientific formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S., for many years a Pyorrhea specialist, forestalls Pyorrhea or checks its course, if used in time. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid, used by dentists everywhere in the treatment of this disease.

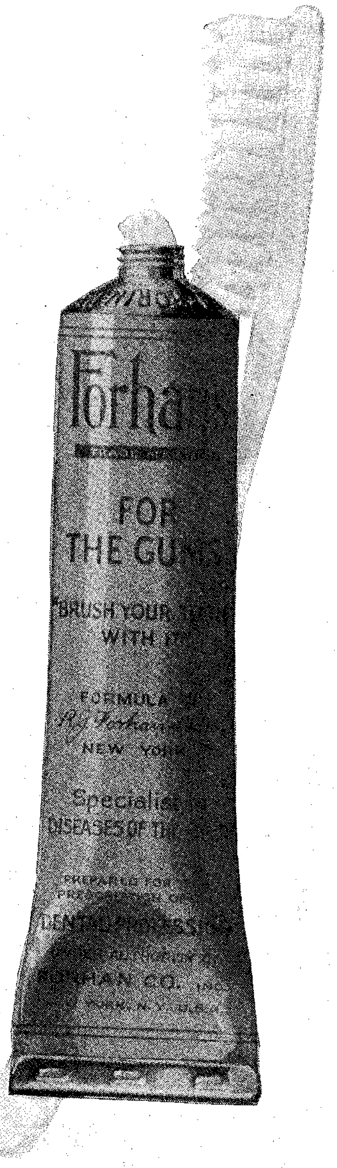
Forhan's firms gum tissue. It keeps teeth white and protects them from acids which cause decay.

As a measure of safety, start using Forhan's regularly, morning and night. It helps to safeguard health and to protect you against Pyorrhea. Teach your children to use Forhan's for the Gums. They'll like its refreshing taste. It is health insurance for which they'll thank you in the years to come.

Get your first tube of Forhan's, today. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

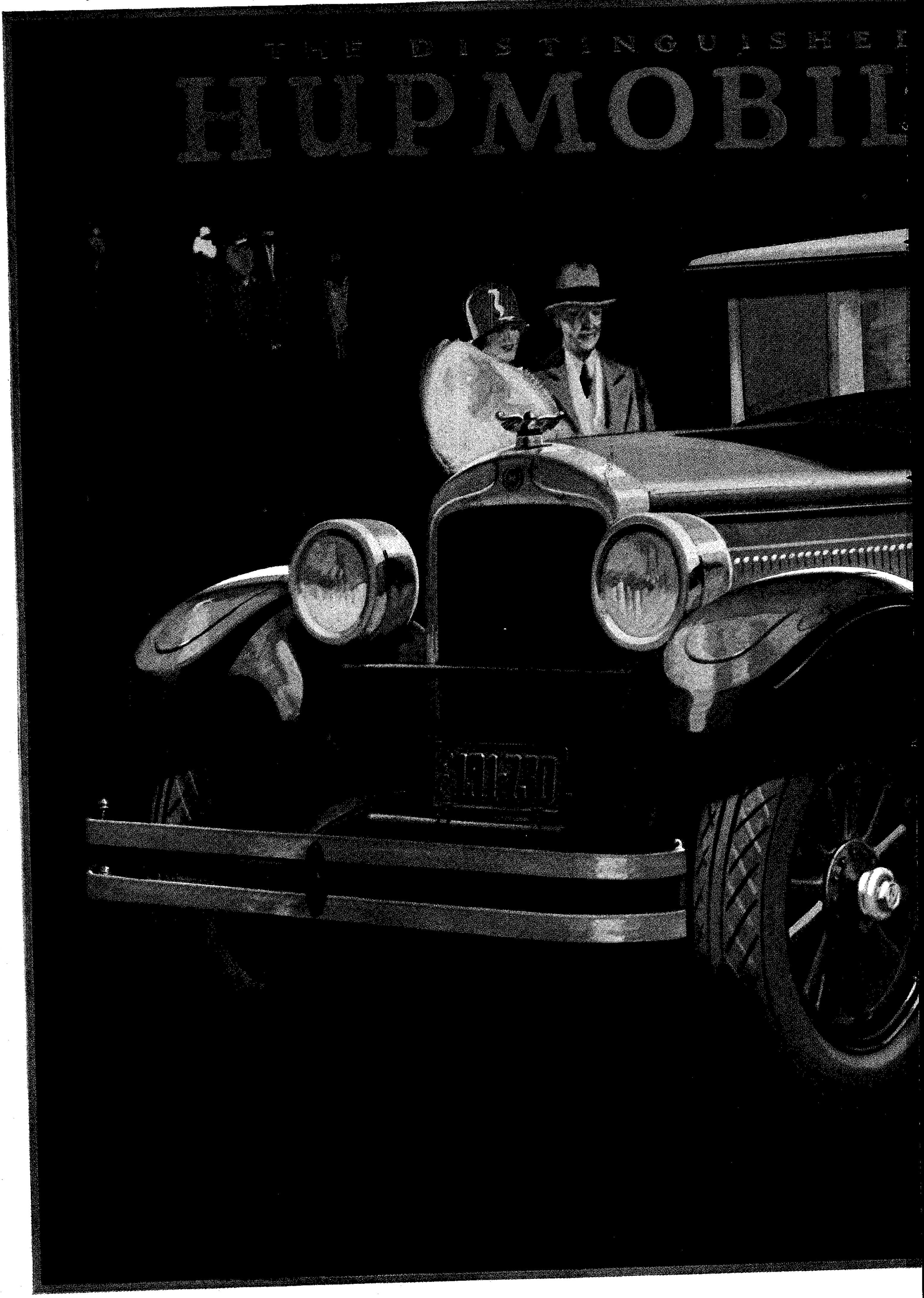
Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE
IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York



We Make This Promise

Everybody wants a sweet, fresh breath. If you try this new, sparkling Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant once, you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only hide bad breath with their tell-tale odors. Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant is a success. Try it.


THE DISTINGUISHE
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The Ultimate in Fine Motoring

Hupmobile Eight has overthrown the last barrier of high cost which once separated thousands from the enjoyment of the ultimate in fine motoring. By so doing, it has won for itself the largest straight-eight market in the world.

Beauty—Color Options—Luxury—in Ten Distinguished Body Types. Priced $1945 to $2595, f. o. b. Detroit, plus revenue tax.

CUSTOM BODIES BY DIETRICH—*New ideas, new luxury, new distinction in the beautiful custom body designs created and built by Dietrich exclusively for Hupmobile.*

Put this Kelvinator freezing unit in your refrigerator

ANY good refrigerator can be equipped with Kelvination—"cold that keeps"—in a few hours' time. You phone the Kelvinator dealer nearest you to come out and see what you need. He sends Kelvinator to your home ready for his expert to install.

Then all the comforts, economy and health-giving features of this unsurpassed electric refrigeration are yours. You can't imagine how many household problems and cares will disappear.

Kelvinator is the cold maker from the light socket—that dry, constant cold between 40 and 50 degrees which preserves all food at its best. The Zone of Kelvination, which Kelvinator automatically provides, is the Zone of Health. You never need to worry about your refrigerator again. And all at a surprisingly low cost to operate.

Convenient Monthly Payments

A reasonable down payment puts Kelvination, the oldest domestic electric refrigeration, into your home at once through Refrigeration Discount Corporation Finance Plan. There's the freezing unit for your present refrigerator; the new, low-priced Kelvinator "Sealtite" model; a Cabinet Kelvinator from the famous Leonard line in every style, finish and price; or the de luxe Jewett refrigerator lined in solid porcelain. Kelvinator Dealers everywhere. Ask the nearest one to call, or write us direct for information.

If you investigate—you'll Kelvinate.

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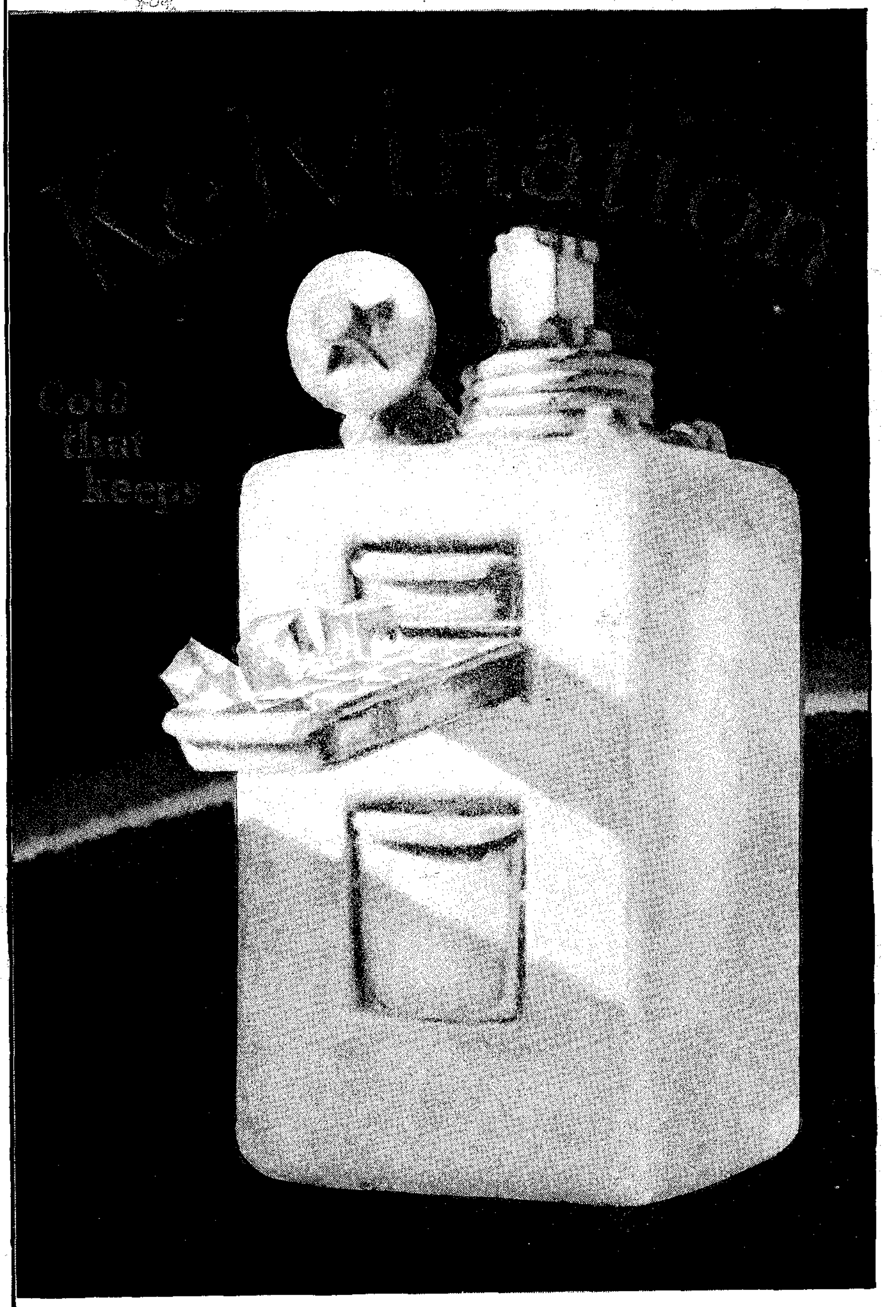

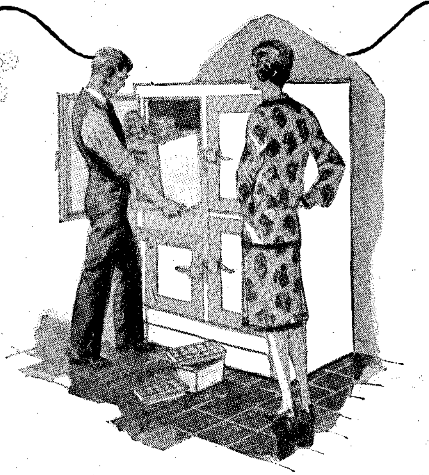

NEW LOW PRICES

Never before could you get Kelvinator's supreme quality at so low a price—or enjoy such dependable, economical refrigeration so conveniently.

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Kelvinator
The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration
"Better-Always Better"

DM-324 A

Springfield, Missou

THE QUEEN OF COOKS WHO TICKLED THE PALATES OF KINGS

KING EDWARD WAS VERY FOND of broad beans and bacon. Also of Virginia ham. The Prince of Wales does not care what he eats. Common sense and a sense of humor are as handy as a cook-book in preparing food, and Americans are pleasant to work for, because they are not parsimonious, and don't ask if you've taken a bath in the butter and what you did with all the cream. Be yourself, whether a cook or a king, and be honest in cooking; when you cook a quail or a plover, make it taste like a quail or a plover, not like something else, says Rosa Lewis, queen of cooks, "whose philosophy pours out with shrewd comments on grills and sauces," remarks the New York *Times*. The genius of the kitchen, who became the friend of kings and emperors, began her career at the age of twelve as a scullery-maid in the London house of the Comte de Paris. "Of course I wanted to be an actress," she told a New York *Sun* reporter, "but, most of all, the thing that carries us ahead is the urge to succeed. I had no money, but I could cook. So I decided to be the best in my line. And I suppose I've gotten as much out of my life as any prima donna in the world, and certainly have had friends among just as many famous people." Nothing escaped her attention, and soon her chance came, relates the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, for:

Photograph by the Keystone View Company

"A GENIUS OF THE KITCHEN"

Mrs. Rosa Lewis, who is proud of her rise from scullery-maid to the culinary service of the great, many important friendships and the ownership of a fashionable London hotel.

> The Comte's chef had left in a temperamental huff, and altho Rosa Lewis had never been allowed to prepare anything but the tea and coffee, she was given an opportunity to cook an important dinner. A masterpiece, her first culinary triumph, resulted.
>
> The story of that dinner passed around the smart world of London. The scullery-maid, older by a few years, was already started on the road to fame. The next few years saw a succession of masters and mistresses—Mrs. Herbert Asquith, Lady Islington, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Charles Duff, a pal of King Edward, then Prince of Wales. They began to bid eagerly for her services. From each one Rosa learned something of the tastes of the great.
>
> Mrs. Lewis began to be so much in demand that she found it more profitable to distribute her talents over the largest possible field. She no longer worked for a single master or mistress, but went out as a caterer to prepare all the great dinners that were served in London. She explains her early success as follows:
>
> "I used to go—when I started catering—at six in the morning. In those days I used to make the bread, the rolls and the salt-sticks—buy everything and do everything in the house for ten pounds or ten shillings—anything they liked to give me. I cooked because I loved to cook—the money didn't matter.
>
> "What I have always done, which no cook ever does, is to cook the potatoes, and the beans and the asparagus myself. I do not give these to the charwoman or the scullery-maid—or a person without brains—because they are more expensive than the meat and more essential than anything else in the dinner. I would take more trouble with the cabbage than most people would with the chicken.
>
> "I would take trouble with the chicken, of course, but would not take trouble to chop it up or decorate it. I can't waste time on stuff that is not going to be used. If you have potatoes, you have potatoes; if you have asparagus, you must have asparagus, but you must have all these perfectly cooked and treated just the same as if they were gold; and no cook in England understands this—they give the vegetables to the last person who comes into the house to ruin.
>
> "That has been one of the reasons for my success—not to mess things up. Whatever it is to be, leave it as it is, with its natural proper flavor. It was by such methods and care that I got things to a degree of perfection."

The American negro, in Mrs. Lewis's opinion, is a much better cook than the finest of French chefs, and *The Sun* quotes her as saying:

> "The negro has contributed something original and new to the art of cooking. The fried chicken, beaten biscuits, rice and other dishes of the American negro are, in my opinion, just about the best food in the world. I don't care for French cooking, and I don't think the French are good cooks. They spend hours at it, the Frenchmen. It's too exacting, like the Bible."

King Edward's Virginia ham, she told the New York *World* correspondent, was never baked, but:

> "I used to boil it slow, so it was almost steamed. You know the year of the ham, and you soak it a short time or a long one, depending on whether it's a good year or not. Then you tie it up in a cloth like a pudding. It's very good cooked in beer, too, just a little beer, and steamed. Then when it's done—no sauce—just pour some plain champagne out of your glass over it. That's the way Kind Edward used to like it."

"Mrs. Lewis brought her cooking to such a degree of excellence that all of London clamored for her services," resumes the St. Louis paper, and:

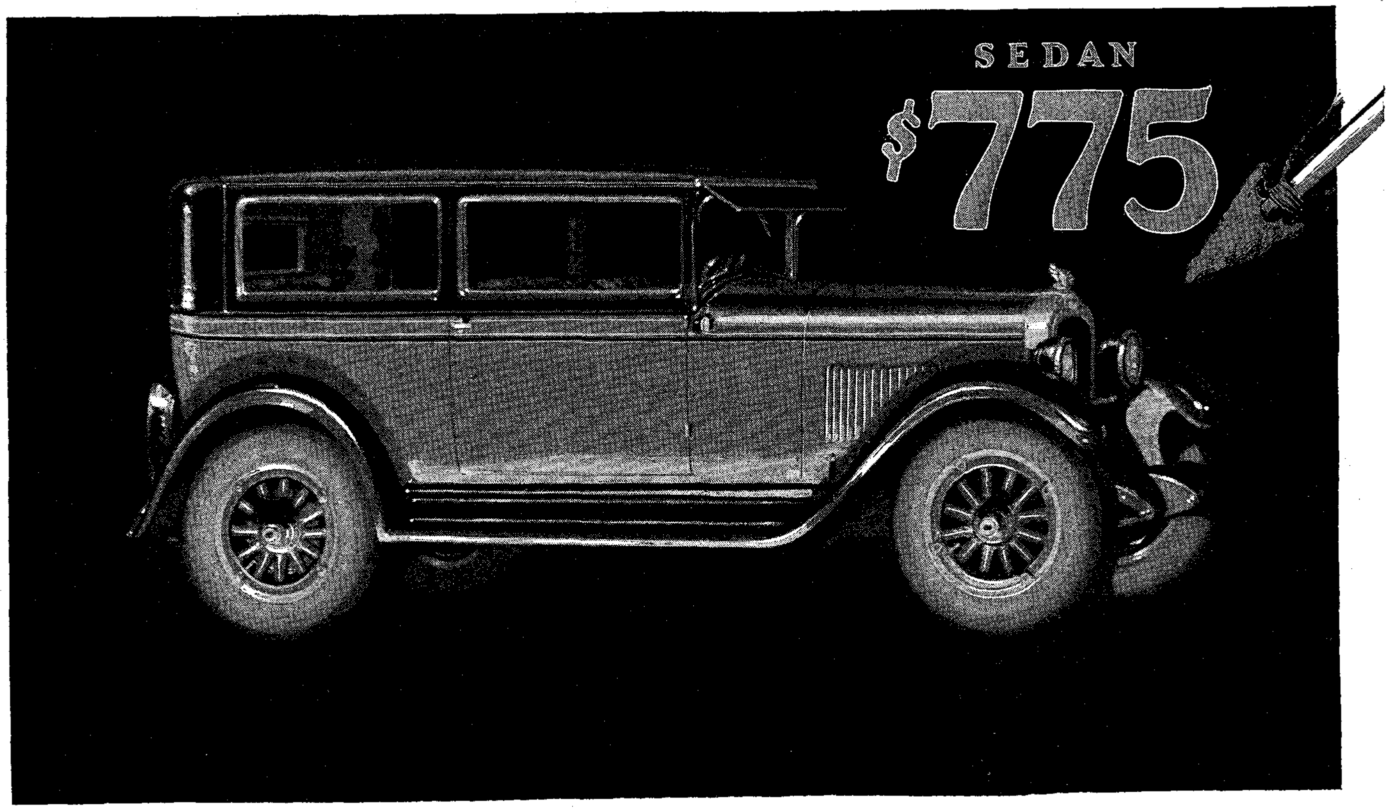
> She picked and chose as she pleased. Sometimes she gave, with the aid of her staff, three or four great dinners in a single evening, a half-dozen supper balls. She worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, without pause; she went to market and brought home the best of everything, and her staff worked equally hard. They loved her. Money poured in. She would do no cooking for the vulgar, the newly rich, regardless of what sums they offered.
>
> Mrs. Lewis saw possibilities in the Cavendish Hotel in London. She believed that it was possible to make it very nearly like the great homes in which she had been cooking, a place of calm, quiet charm and reserve, where the servants took the same personal regard for the comfort and pleasure of the guests as would the house servants in any of the great Mayfair homes.
>
> She took over the Cavendish and proceeded to put her ideas into effect.
>
> It was not long before the lords of the earth came to sit at Mrs. Lewis's table. The Cavendish Hotel was known throughout the world. For some especial favorite—for Lord Ribblesdale or for Lord Kitchener—Mrs. Lewis would bring a specially prepared dish from her kitchen with her own hands, sit and chat in her own smiling, laughing way for a few minutes before her duties called her elsewhere. It was an honor. Even the greatest felt it to be that.
>
> Despite the fact that she was the owner of one of the best-known hotels in the world, Mrs. Lewis found it impossible to give up her catering business. Duchesses and dukes pleaded with her to make their dinners notable by her skill. She could not well refuse, especially when tempting financial rewards were

General Motors' Latest Achievement

The New and Finer

PONTIAC

General Motors startled the world last year by developing the Pontiac Six to meet the demand for a six of truly high quality and truly low price. Now, after the greatest first year ever enjoyed by a new make of car comes the new and finer Pontiac Six—built in the vast new Pontiac factories and representing General Motors' most recent achievement!



SIX
PONTIAC
CHIEF OF THE SIXES
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Again startling the world with a sensational development in the field of low-priced sixes!

Oakland today announces an entirely new line of Pontiac Sixes, notably enhanced in beauty, incorporating numerous refinements in design, carrying *new low prices*—and constituting the most electrifying development in the low-priced six field since the now-historic introduction of the original Pontiac Six!

New Fisher Bodies

Never in any low-priced six have been achieved such commanding beauty and luxury as in this latest achievement of General Motors. Lending lustre to even the Fisher tradition of masterly craftsmanship, the new Bodies by Fisher are longer, lower and superbly executed to the slightest detail.

All New Duco Colors

To emphasize their smartness, all body types are finished in new combinations of Duco colors. Ranging from Beverly Blue and Black on the Sedan to Cherokee Gray on the Sport Cabriolet, the originality and freshness of these combinations typifies the progressiveness which led Oakland to pioneer Duco for the industry at large.

New Beauty and Style

Pontiac Six beauty has always been outstanding. But now in these new and finer models has been achieved not only new beauty but also an arresting rakishness—the results of a deeper radiator; larger, heavier, and more sweeping crown fenders; and more massive headlamps. The windshield pillars are narrowed to conform to the accepted custom-built vogue and to provide a wider arc of visibility.

Mechanical Refinements

In addition to the numerous elements of greater beauty and style, the new and finer Pontiac Six introduces many new features and refinements in engineering design—such as tilting-beam headlights with foot control, new transmission and brake levers, steering wheel with aluminum spider, a clutch even smoother and more positive in action, and an oil-sealed universal joint.

Two New Body Types

Two entirely new body types of characteristic beauty have been added to the Pontiac Six line. These are a dashing, youthful Sport Roadster finished in Lucerne Blue, striped with Faerie Red; and a 4-passenger Sport Cabriolet with Brevoort Green top and fenders, and body in Cherokee Gray, rivaling the vogue and smartness of the highest priced cars of the day.

* * *

From the hour of introduction, the Pontiac Six kindled wildfire enthusiasm all over the land. Now there is a new and finer Pontiac Six, *at new low prices*—a triumph reflecting all the experience, skill and tremendous resources of General Motors!

Visit the nearest Oakland-Pontiac dealer—see this history-making car!

—AT NEW LOW PRICES!

Sedan .	$775	**Sport Roadster**	$775	**Sport Cabriolet** (4-pass.)	$835
Coupe .	775	**Landau Sedan**	895	**DeLuxe Landau Sedan**	975

All prices at factory

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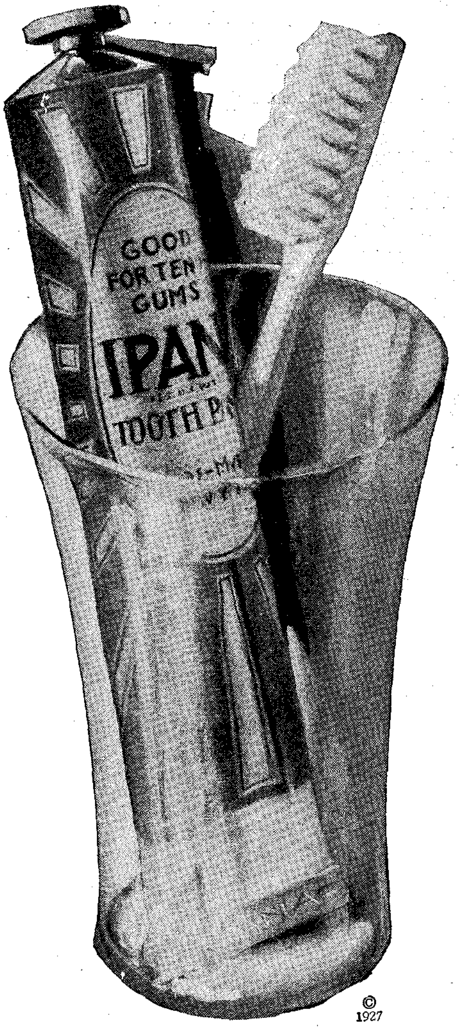
Firm, healthy Gums . . . Sound, white Teeth . . .

FOR just one month make Ipana *your* tooth paste—and see how quickly your teeth and gums respond to good care. You will find out, too, how delicious a really beneficial tooth paste can be!



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IPANA Tooth Paste

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY NEW YORK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

held out. As a new phase of her work she contracted with persons who did not wish to disturb their own tranquillity by giving large parties in their own homes to take over a vacant house, furnish it for a night, and give a ball or supper party as it might be given in a private home. Even this seemed a simple matter for Rosa Lewis, whose fee for this service ranged from $3,500 to $4,000.

Say that Lady Randolph Churchill is giving a dinner party. In the kitchens of the Cavendish Hotel, Mrs. Lewis, with her staff of eight assistants, all comely English girls, prepare most of the food—the bread, butter, vegetables, ham, chicken, salad, dessert. An hour before time for the dinner the food is put into copper containers and hampers and Mrs. Lewis and her assistants are driven to Lady Churchill's in a special bus. The wine, the waiters and the flowers, previously arranged for by Mrs. Lewis, are at hand. Like the general of any army, she supervises the final touches on the table in the great dining-room, the last details in the kitchen. The regular servants of the household have been given a holiday. Mrs. Lewis and her staff perform every task. From soup to nuts the dinner moves with the smooth precision of a machine.

King Edward appointed Mrs. Lewis official cook to the then German Emperor on his visit to England. His entourage numbered ninety, and this is Mrs. Lewis's opinion of the former "war-lord":

"The Kaiser was very generous to me. He wouldn't have a French cook. I was the only person to be called upon. I managed everything, used to superintend everything, and came up to London in the train every night to do my marketing, and went back the next day.

"The Kaiser ate with four forks, which were specially made. They would either cut or fork, and he had these on account of his withered arm. He was very easily pleased, very punctual, always up at six o'clock in the morning. He made less work than any other person I've ever known."

The triumph of Mrs. Lewis's career came when she cooked the luncheon for Lord Kenyon in honor of the new King Edward. All the food was prepared in London and taken by special train to Bangor, North Wales, where Lord Kenyon was entertaining. The luncheon was given in the great Guild Hall, where there were no kitchen conveniences, not even tables. Mrs. Lewis says it was the greatest meal she ever prepared.

"Everything was perfect, and I have been smothered with congratulations, so that I begin to feel that I cooked it myself," Lord Kenyon wrote in sending her a jeweled buckle as a souvenir of the occasion.

Mrs. Lewis practised her art at the Ascot races, at the Foreign Office, at the Colonial Office, for a society prize-fight, at Windsor Castle, at Buckingham Palace, at White's, London's most exclusive club; at boating parties on the Thames, and on the King's yacht.

King Edward, Lord Ribblesdale, Sir William Eden, Lord Northcliffe, John Singer Sargent, Shaw, Barrie, and Lord Kitchener, sought out Rosa Lewis in her shining, gleaming kitchens at the Cavendish Hotel in London. Over her masterful desserts and her heady port, artist and aristocrat confided the human intimacies that they hid from the world.

Then the war came. It meant the end of great dinners, of gay, indolent living. Rosa Lewis threw herself into war-time activities with all the fervor and energy with which once she had worked for her career. She gave farewell dinners at which she herself played the gay, laughing hostess. She saw Lord Kitchener off to his death. She read the casualty lists with a great fear, always noting the name of some friend. Her money she spent unstintingly. Every man in uniform she welcomed at the Cavendish. Sometimes they slept on mattresses, spread upon the ballroom floors.

Now that the war is over, everything is different, Mrs. Lewis says. No one appreciates really good food or dignified entertainment, she believes. The new rich are content to dine anywhere just so there is jazz, always jazz, which Mrs. Lewis can not endure. Virtually all her old friends have disappeared. A new order has supplanted the old.

A SAMPLE DAY OF A SAMPLE SENATOR

THE life of a Senator is not all wheat-cakes and speeches. Any one who thinks it is will change his mind after reading the memoranda of a sample senatorial day given to Robert B. Smith by one of our august lawmakers. For most members of the Upper House are "ninety per cent. errand boys and ten per cent. statesmen," and the influential Solon who answered Mr. Smith's questions as to how he accomplished the difficult feat of "combining statecraft with the chores of workaday politics" convinced him that a Senator really works for his ten thousand a year. Mr. Smith transcribes the harried gentleman's notes for us in *The Nation's Business*, and this is how his day begins:

Arise at 7 A. M., bathe, shave, breakfast. No sooner do I dip my spoon into the grapefruit than the telephone begins to ring. A constituent who was vice-chairman of the Winnebegashish County general committee during the past campaign, and who expects to hold an equally important post during the next contest, has just arrived in town on the Patronage Limited. He wants to see the President right off the bat. He also wants to know who is going to speak in the Senate, and he wants to get into the gallery. I tell him, of course, I'll take care of all his wants. I write notes to Rudolph Forster to look after him at the White House. Then I arrange for him to visit the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, and to go through the Government Printing Office. I tell him I'll meet him at my office later in the day to look after any other little wants he may have.

There being no further telephone calls this morning, I get through my breakfast, climb into my car and start down-town about nine o'clock. The first stop is at the Veterans' Bureau. There I inquire, "Where are the papers in the case of John Smith, who was gassed in the St. Mihiel offensive in 1918, and why is he getting only seventy-five per cent. disability allowance when any one with a grain of sense ought to know that he is entitled to at least 100 per cent?" They promise to get the papers and to get

Remington

"My typewriter problem is completely solved"

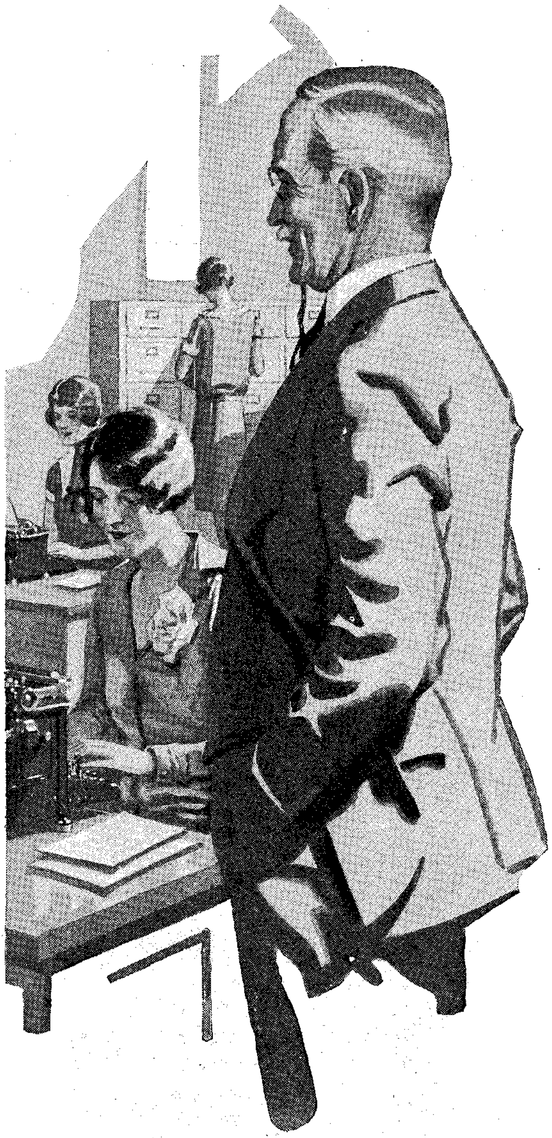
THE Remington Line alone can solve all your typewriter problems with *A Machine for Every Purpose.*

Standard Typewriters, Noiseless Typewriters, Electric Typewriters, Tabulating Typewriters, Portable Typewriters, Vertical Adding Typewriters, and Bookkeeping Machines of every kind and description—these are the components of the Remington Line. And each of these many Remingtons is the very last word in the field it covers.

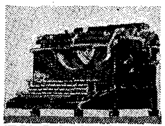
The completeness of the Remington Line—a new development in the industry—enables the typewriter and bookkeeping machine user to practice selective buying to a degree hitherto impossible.

In making the right selection, the Remington representative can render you most helpful assistance. His training is as complete as the line he sells; he knows the machine which *should* be used under every given condition—and for each and every purpose. This knowledge and training is freely at your service.

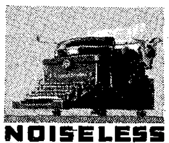
Remington Typewriter Company
374 Broadway New York
Branches Everywhere



Remington-made Paragon Ribbons & Red Seal Carbon Papers always make good impressions.



STANDARD TYPEWRITERS



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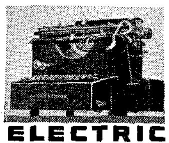

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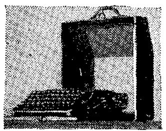
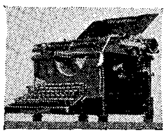


PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS



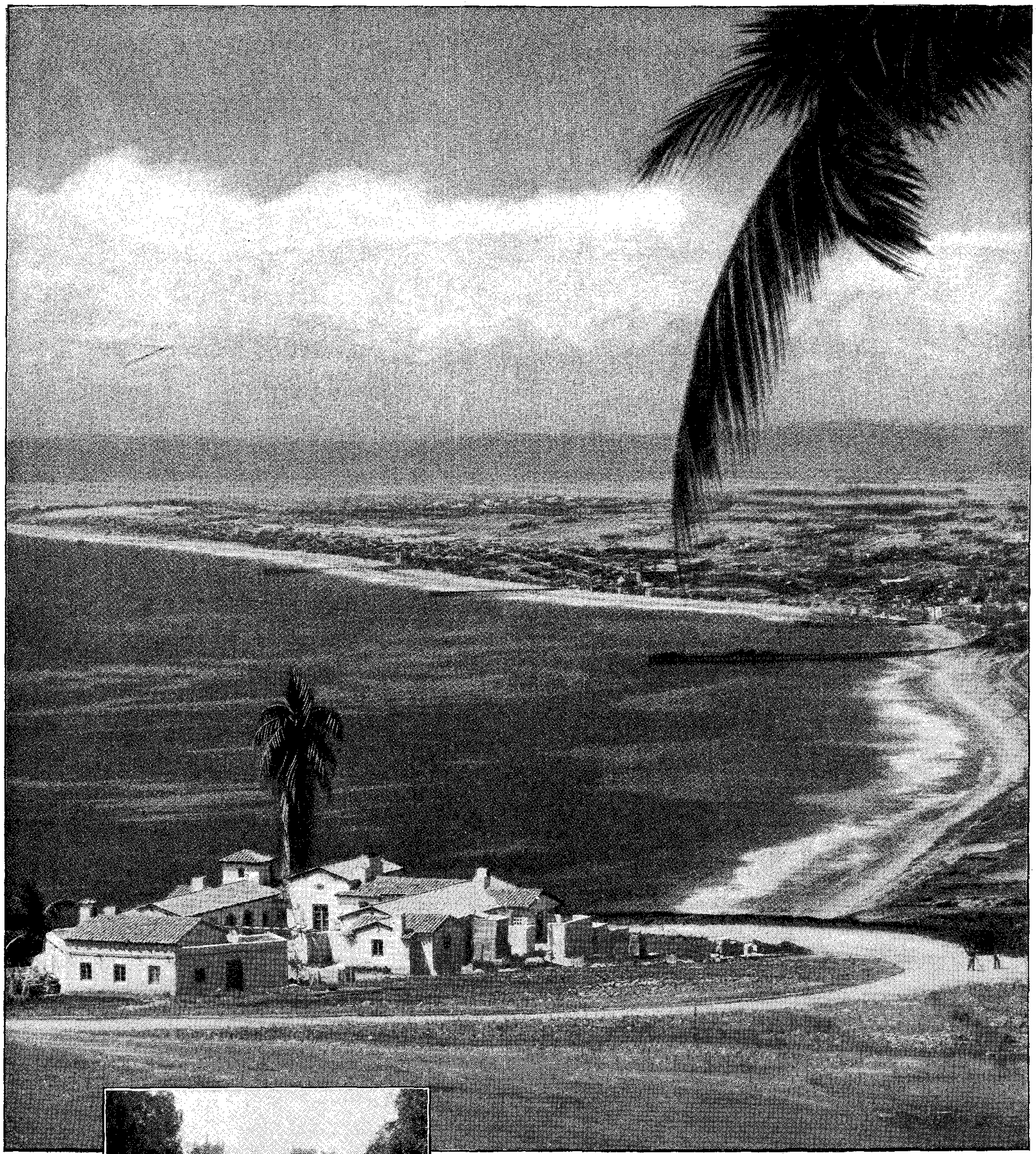
TABULATING TYPEWRITERS

ACCOUNTING MACHINES

The International Jury of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia has awarded the Remington Typewriter Company the Grand Prize, its highest award, for typewriters and bookkeeping machines, adapted to all purposes, and particularly commends as a notable advance in typewriters the Remington-Noiseless, Model 6.

Typewriters

A MACHINE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



This vista of sea, mountains, sky and splendid distance, looking down on the sweeping crescent of Santa Monica Bay from Palos Verdes, is typical of Southern California.

Pools of serene loveliness—Balboa Park, San Diego.

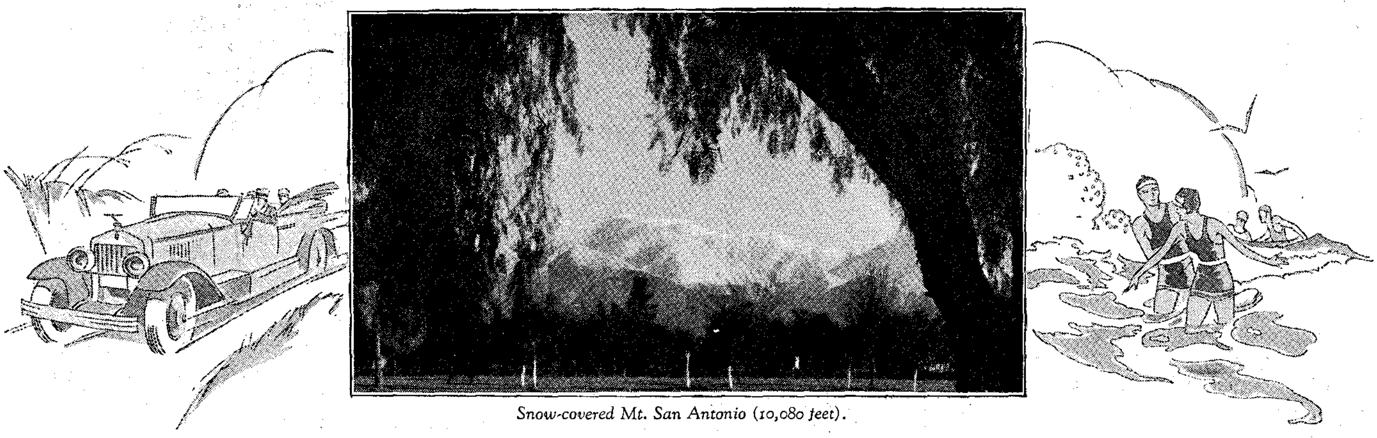
Southern

The city of Los Angeles, with a population of well over a million, is the largest city on the Pacific Coast and is the hub of one of the country's richest agricultural communities.

The growth, wealth and marvelous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:

Value of Agricultural and Live Stock Products (1926), $89,807,515; Value of Citrus Products (1926), $26,692,846; Oil Production (1926), 122,564,276 bbls.; Harbor Imports (1926), 4,962,482 tons; Harbor Exports (1926), 17,132,494 tons; total Harbor Tonnage, 22,094,976.

A producing season of 365 days a year permitting year 'round crops.



Snow-covered Mt. San Antonio (10,080 feet).

Plan Now!

for the greatest vacation of your life!

Come to this Summerland Supreme where summer days are *rainless;* where summer nights are *spent under blankets;* where there are a thousand *different things* to do and see.

THIS year enjoy *every minute* of your well-earned holiday. Make plans for every hour—here, where weather will not interfere, but will enhance your pleasure, make every moment the most enjoyable you've ever spent.

Note these U. S. Weather Bureau average mean temperatures for a central city in this section (record of fifty years): 50 Junes, 66 degrees; 50 Julys, 70; 50 Augusts, 71; 50 Septembers, 69. And you'll find *no sultriness*—humidity is always low. You'll sleep under blankets nine nights out of ten.

Each day do something *different* than you've ever done before. Motor over 5000 miles of paved boulevards—even across a desert that rivals Sahara. See the unforgetable grandeur of Yosemite and the majestic Big Trees of Sequoia, both of these famous National Parks now reached easily over splendid paved highways. Visit Old Missions founded by Spanish padres more than 150 years ago. Sail around quaint islands that resemble Italy's.

Drive down wide avenues of giant eucalyptus and pepper trees, past mile after mile of orange and lemon groves. Pick and eat an orange off the tree.

Spend the night in mountains more than a mile high. The next day, if you wish, bathe in the warm Pacific or play golf on your choice of 60 championship courses. Or, if you prefer, spend hours of metropolitan gaiety in Los Angeles. This city, travelers say, is one of the world's most entertaining places.

Ride horseback over winding trails, play tennis, hunt, fish, picnic, camp or swim. Here is any sport or hobby that you wish to enjoy, and you'll find it always at its best in Southern California.

Endless variety—cloudless skies—and cool! Where could you find another such place?

Living costs in this favored section are very reasonable. Luxurious hotels with bungalow courts or modest boarding places. Accommodations for every purse.

We've issued probably the most complete booklet ever put into print on the subject of vacations. Contains 52 pages, illustrated. Tells all about it. Before you turn this page send coupon for a copy free.

Make it a circle trip. Come via Los Angeles and San Diego, return by way of Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. See the great Pacific Coast in one memorable trip. Ask your ticket agent for further information.

Come now or start planning now for the *greatest summer vacation of your life.* Mail coupon today.

California

ALL-YEAR CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Dept. 3-B, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.

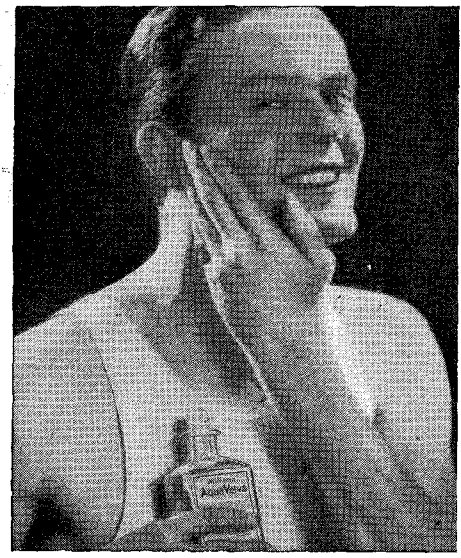
Please send me your free booklet about Southern California vacations. Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

☐ *Los Angeles*
☐ *San Bernardino*
☐ *Orange*
☐ *Santa Barbara*
☐ *San Diego*
☐ *Riverside*
☐ *Ventura*

Name..

Street..

City.. State..................



Aqua Velva helps the face *after shaving*

As soon as you have slapped on Aqua Velva you get an entirely new sensation of skin-comfort. Furthermore, Aqua Velva keeps your face comfortable all day long. It conserves the skin's natural moisture—keeps the skin smooth and flexible just as a Williams shave leaves it.

Aqua Velva does these 5 things

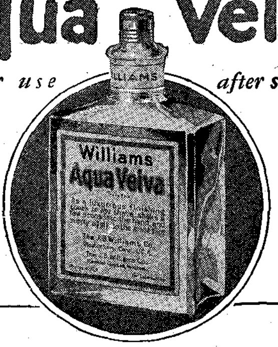
1. It tingles delightfully when applied.
2. It gives first aid to little cuts.
3. It delights with its man-style fragrance.
4. It safeguards against cold and wind.
5. It conserves the needed natural moisture in the skin. Aqua Velva keeps the skin flexible and smooth all day long—just as Williams Shaving Cream *leaves* it.

Aqua Velva sells for 50c (60c in Canada) in large 5-ounce bottles. If your dealer is out of it, we will send it postpaid on receipt of price.

Make a *free test* of Aqua Velva. Send us the coupon below, or a postcard for a generous trial bottle free.

Williams Aqua Velva

For use *after shaving*



Made by the makers of Williams Shaving Cream

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 23A, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A. (Canadian address: 1114 St. Patrick Street, Montreal).

Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva.

Name..

Address..

L D. 3-5-27

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

in touch with me later about it, so I move on to the Treasury.

There I call on Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair to talk to him about a constituent whose automobile has been confiscated by Prohibition agents after it had been captured in a rum case. I explain to him that the constituent is a schoolteacher who never took a drink in his life; that the automobile was stolen from him and used for this reprehensible purpose. Mr. Blair kindly agrees to send a telegram to his agents about it. I bid him good-by and hurry down to the State Department.

The purpose of my visit to the State Department is to endeavor to have them admit the sister of an Irish constituent as a non-quota immigrant. Her brother, I tell them, is amply able to furnish bond in his sister's case. I drop into the office of Wilbur J. Carr to inform him that I have three young friends who are anxious to get into the consular service. I ask him how soon there will be an examination, and will he be good enough to send them blanks to fill out.

The White House is next on my itinerary. As I walk into the Executive Offices I find the ante-room crowded with members of Congress waiting to see the President. I tell a secretary I've simply got to see the President for about thirty seconds in a hurry. He takes me around to the back door, and I go in.

The President listens attentively as I tell him of the great injustices being done to my State in the distribution of Federal patronage. Then I break the news to him that I have a distinguished constituent who is anxious to serve his country in some diplomatic post. Any one that happens to be vacant now or in the near future will do. I leave the President a memo about it and ask him if he won't talk to Secretary Kellogg about it at that day's Cabinet meeting, so that he won't have any excuse to say that he forgot about it.

That important task accomplished, I leave for the Pension Office. A veteran constituent, eighty-three years old, who served his country in the Civil War, is due for an increase in pension. He is not able to make the trip over to Summerworth, so I induce them to issue a special order to have the examiner go to his home to make the examination.

That's the last errand on the way to the Capitol. I arrive at my office and find the reception room filled with persons waiting to see me. They give me looks which seem to imply: "This is a pretty time for a United States Senator to be arriving at his desk."

My secretary ushers the first of them into my office. They are sight-seeing visitors. I give them cards to the Senate gallery. I take the telephone and call up Rudolph Forster again to inquire whether the President is receiving that day. I find that he is, so I arrange an appointment for them to shake the Executive hand. I send them away with letters of introduction to Forster and a card entitling them to inspect the Booth relics at the Treasury.

Senators, says this accommodating and long-suffering legislator, "get to be real sight-seeing guides after a few years in Washington. Without a moment's hesitation I can tell a visitor how to get to Arlington and what time the car leaves for Mount Vernon." He further confides:

My office operates on the barber-shop-principle—first come, first served.

The first gentleman introduces himself as "the man in the gray hat who was the first to shake hands with you after your speech in Kokomo in 1922." I remember him, of course. He has a case in the Internal Revenue Bureau; and his own Senator hasn't been able to do anything about it; hence he appeals to me to do something. I call up the Internal Revenue Bureau, explain that I don't think it is functioning as a government bureau should, and ask them to see that the gentleman with the gray hat from Kokomo is well taken care of. That disposes of that.

Next, an old campaign worker wants to know how soon we are going to begin doing a little work to bolster up the party in preparation for the approaching election. He suggests that this Coolidge prosperity is a bit spotty, and that he ought to be employed to keep the party from sagging in those spotty spots. I dash off a note to Mr. James White, and tell him what car to take to get to the Republican National Headquarters.

A woman whose grandmother was born in my State appeals to me then to help her find a job. Her husband, a storekeeper out West, died insolvent. She heard Washington was the place to come for a job, and in view of her close connection with my State she thought of me first as the proper person to assist her. I assure her I will cooperate with the Senators from her State in doing everything I can for her.

Then comes a boy from my home town who wants to study law. He has received a catalog which describes various plans for self-help for young law students in the District of Columbia. The catalog tells him how he can work at any easy government job during the day, earning enough money to pay all expenses, and then go to school at night. I tell him he has made a great mistake about the abundance of easy government jobs in Washington, and explain that I may be able to get him something to do in the folding room.

With an air of disdain he replies that I don't seem to understand at all, that he wants to accept a position in the Government. In vain I try to explain to him the insuperable obstacles of the Civil Service. He answers that if I really wanted to get him a job, I could. I end the interview by promising to keep the subject on my mind and communicate with him some time in the future. He leaves, after giving me the distinct impression that all his folks will vote for my opponent in the next primary.

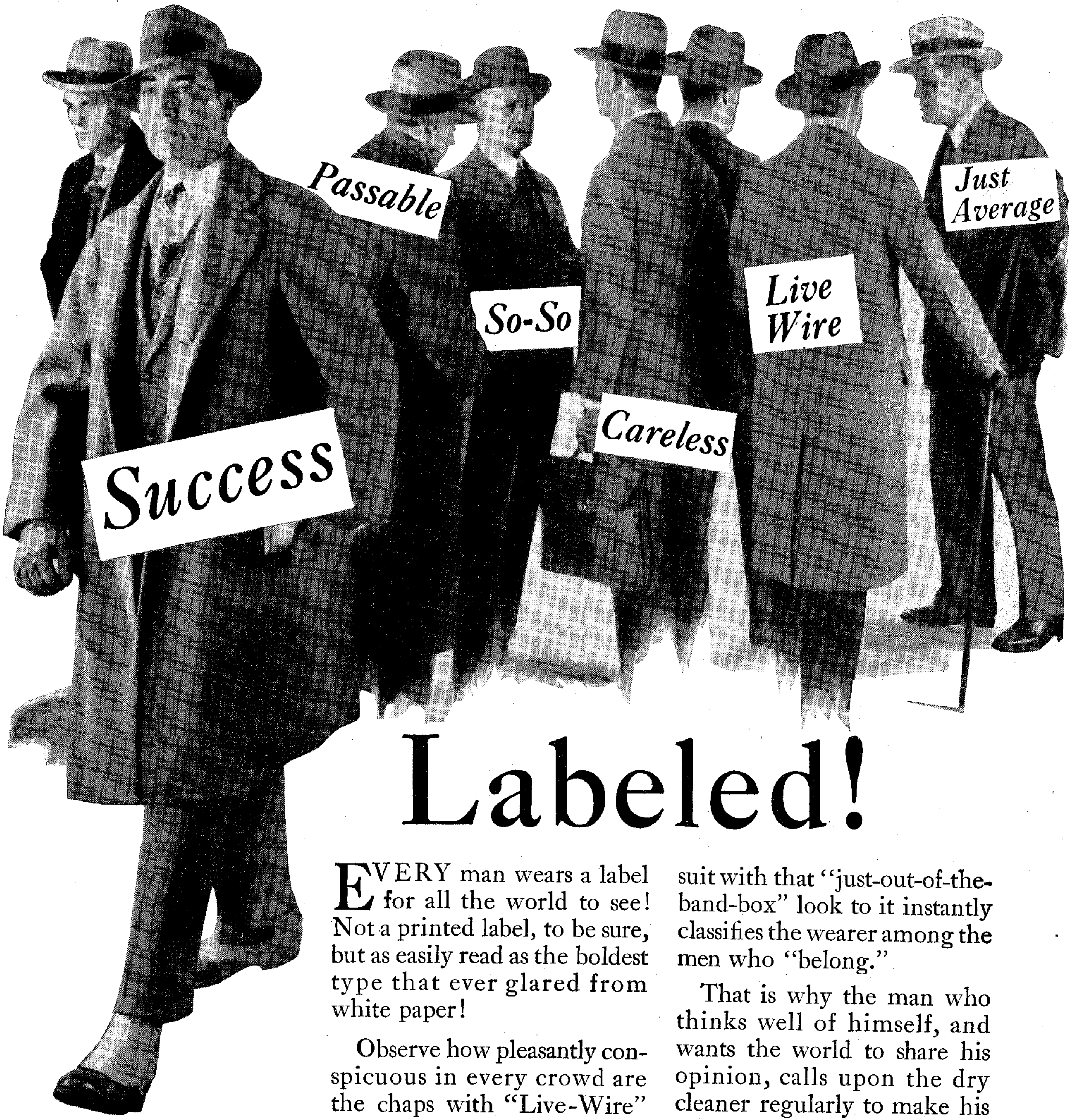
A couple of newspaper men use up a little more of our Senator's time asking aimless questions about whether he thinks Borah intends to urge the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, and:

After I have given them some answer that will enable them to go away and write a column about it, I ring the bell and ask my secretary whether there is any one else waiting to see me.

He says: "No, only Mr. Soandso." I say that he can wait.

Then I ring for a stenographer and briskly begin dictating a few letters.

Before I have uttered half a dozen words, my secretary rushes into the room to inquire whether in addressing a certain gentleman I say "Dear John" or "Dear



Labeled!

EVERY man wears a label for all the world to see! Not a printed label, to be sure, but as easily read as the boldest type that ever glared from white paper!

Observe how pleasantly conspicuous in every crowd are the chaps with "Live-Wire" and "Success" written all over them! Alert, eager, *well-groomed*—they face the world with confidence in themselves and in the future. They *are* winners because they look like winners. They command respect because they respect themselves.

And, mark you, the outward and visible signs of a man's self-esteem are his *clothes*. No doubt about it! A crisp, clean suit with that "just-out-of-the-band-box" look to it instantly classifies the wearer among the men who "belong."

That is why the man who thinks well of himself, and wants the world to share his opinion, calls upon the dry cleaner regularly to make his appearance keep pace with his personality.

For regular trips to one of these fabric rejuvenators will keep the nap of your suit springy and fresh as new. It will erase disfiguring spots. It will change a "so-so" suit into an "up-and-coming" one and *keep* it that way.

There are modern dry cleaners in your city—telephone one of them.

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

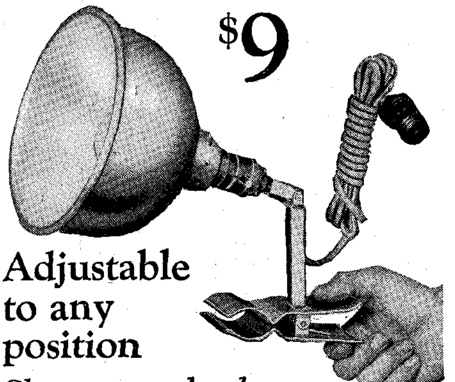
CLOTHES *DO* HELP YOU WIN

—Dry Clean Them Oftener!

Relieve it with

Adjusto-Ray
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
BAKES OUT PAIN

Adjusto-Ray is the improved therapeutic lamp. Wonderful for relieving rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, lumbago, headaches, nervousness and many other ailments. Its sun-like rays quickly soothe the affected parts, penetrate to the seat of the trouble, ease pain and help to *remove the cause.* Recommended by physicians everywhere.



Adjustable to any position

Clamps—stands—hangs

Adjusto-Ray is simple, convenient and safe. No assistance needed—just clamp Adjusto-Ray on your bed or chair—or stand it on a table—or hang it up—and attach to any electric light socket.

Adjusto-Ray is built on scientific principles. It throws a parallel ray and has no focal point. Complete with 260-watt bulb. Comes in three styles—hand model: $6.50; clamp model (as illustrated): $9.00; floor model: $13.50. Sold by all leading dealers.

-and
Ideal for drying the hair—bakes in the wave and curl.

Manufactured by
S. W. Farber, Inc., 141-151 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Mr. Skoopenhauer." I answer "Dear Jack," and continue my dictation:

"Mr. James W. Witherspoon,
"Hokus Corners,
"Oklahoosis.

"Thank you very much for your letter of the nineteenth instant—"

Just then the telephone rings and a voice says: "Did you forget the meeting of the Committee on Indian Relations at eleven o'clock? We are waiting for you."

I answer, "I'll be there at once," and then resume dictating: "What's the last word? Well, never mind. I've got to go to the Committee on Indian Relations. I'll finish the letter later."

I rush over to the Capitol to the room where the Committee on Indian Relations is meeting and find that body engaged in a discussion of whether the pending subject should be referred to the Committee on Claims or kept where it is. Having cast my vote on that all-important subject, I go to the marble room to take a glance at the morning newspapers before the Senate convenes.

I find a prominently displayed editorial in a New York newspaper entitled "Must Smithers Be an Ass?" obviously referring to me; but just as I am about to read that interesting article, a messenger comes in and hands me a card. I go out to the lobby and am greeted enthusiastically by a gentleman who tells me that a little bill has been introduced in the House and that an old college friend of his said if he'd come to see me about it, I would be sympathetic. He wants to know if I won't go over to the House and help it along. I promise to do so if I can, and then don't.

The hour of twelve having arrived, I enter the Senate Chamber, take my seat, get prayed for, and then I sit watchfully alert through the morning hour, on the lookout for Senators trying to get extraneous matter into *The Record.*

More pages arrive with more cards. I look them over carefully. One is beautifully engraved. I go to the lobby and there I meet a fashionable and effusive lady who seems to know me well without my knowing her. She wants to get into the gallery and finds everything crowded except the space set aside for Senators' families and diplomats.

In anguish I inform her that it is impossible for me to aid her in any way. She turns away scornfully and writes a letter to her friends in my State saying in effect, "What a boorish fellow you have for a Senator!" and urging them to punish me on election day.

After receiving a delegation and attempting to answer more letters, the Senator drops into the Senate Chamber about 12:53, and:

I cast an eagle eye over the galleries. There I see a very influential citizen from my State. I didn't know he was in town. I hasten to the gallery in person to invite him to lunch.

He accepts, and orders a very expensive meal, while I lunch frugally on crackers and milk. He wants to know every one, and, of course, I have to introduce him to all the celebrities about.

I get back to the Senate Chamber in time to hear a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Committees are making favorable reports on many nominations, and ask for immediate consideration. I hear a name which reminds me that one of my constituents has written me to protest against confirmation, so I hop up to ask that action be deferred until I can make further inquiry.

The Senate adjourns. Back to my office I go to assail the mountain of letters that buries my desk. In vain I dictate to clear away a sufficient number to enable me to see the top of my desk. It can't be done.

At 6:30 I figure I have already put in nearly ten hours, so I decide to close the office and call it a day.

I go out to dinner and sit beside a lady whose son has just graduated from Yaleford University and wants to get into the Foreign Service. She informs me that he is a talented young man and would make a good counselor of an embassy, preferably in some nice capital where she can go to visit for a few months every year. I get the point of her remarks and promise to do all I can for her son.

The dinner over, I go into the smoking-room, and there I recognize a gentleman for whom I promised to do something which had entirely slipt my mind. I give my wife the high sign, and we leave for home to rest my weary bones.

It takes me fifteen seconds to shed my clothes, and dive into bed. Just as I am falling into a doze the telephone rings. Wearily I stagger to the phone. It's a newspaper man. He says:

"Senator, what's the situation on the World Court?"

"Great Scott!" I answer, "I didn't have a moment's time to pay any attention to it to-day."

Back to bed again. I murmur:

"That's over. To-morrow I can do it all over again."

BOOSTING THE "COOKIE-CUTTER" TYPE OF AMERICAN LIFE

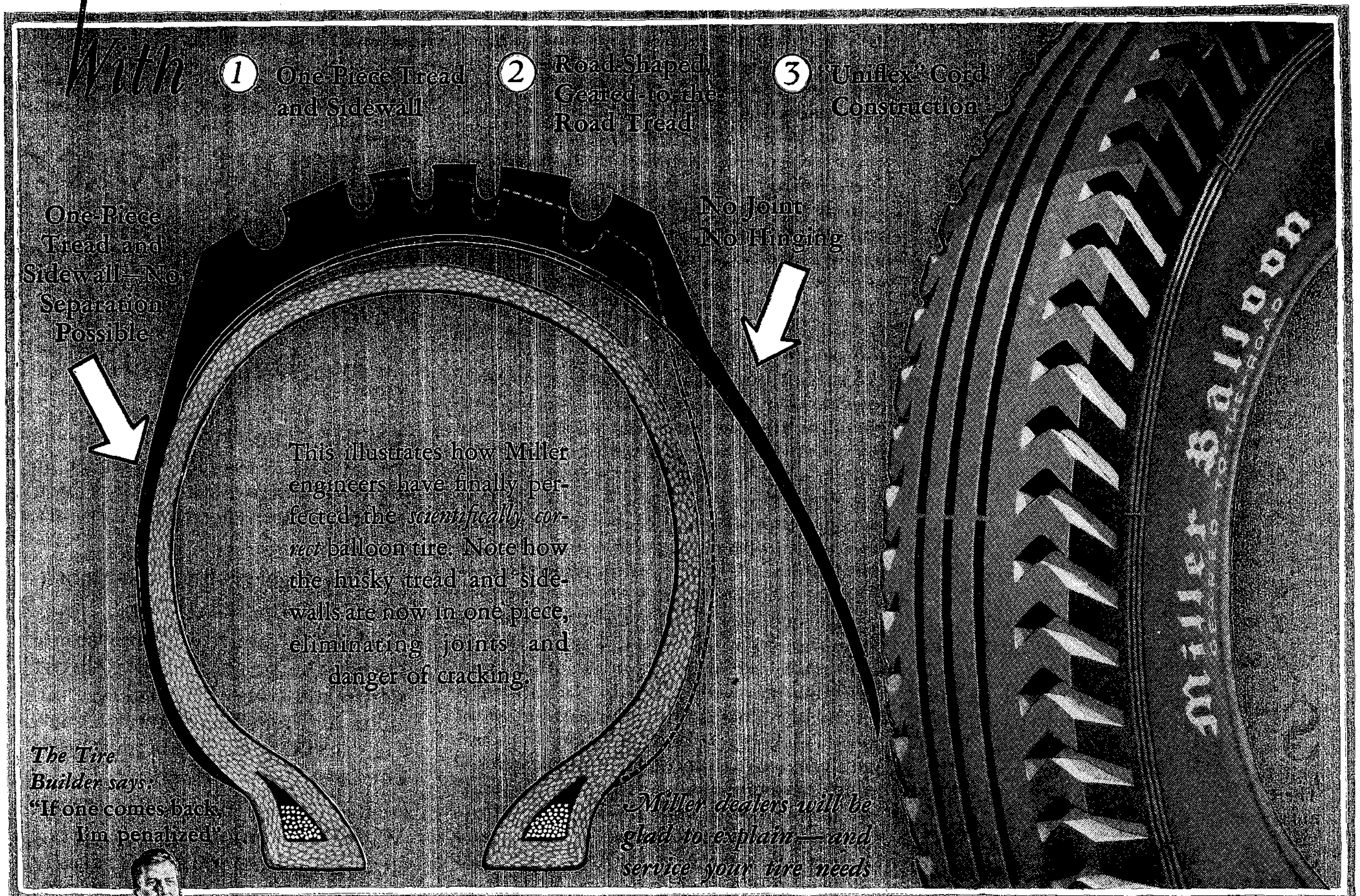
IS there "an appalling sameness" about our national character, appearance and habits? Has standardization produced an alarming and crushing effect on American life and thought? Is it to our tragic disadvantage, as the intellectuals and Greenwich Villagers almost tearfully lament, that our national characteristics are coming to bear the stamp of the cookie-cutter? Or, on the other hand, is there cause for rejoicing, as the economists would have us believe, in the fact that "Americans now use twenty-five styles of collars instead of 120 . . . and smoke six kinds of cigars instead of 150"? In grappling with this problem for his own enlightenment, Mr. J. George Frederick, who describes himself as "a fairly young and liberal-minded business man," confesses that he finds himself "quite bewildered," and then proceeds to sum up the whole matter in *The Outlook.* After quoting the estimate that billions have been saved to the American people through standardization, he goes on:

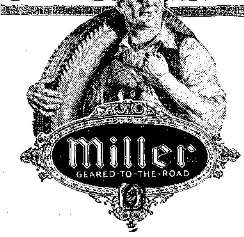
What, then, is the meaning of the strange schism between those who lament, with much intellectual beating of bosom, the standardizing process in America, and those, on the other hand, who place it upon the pinnacle as our proudest achievement?

The easy, superficial answer—that it is

3 Balloon Tire Enemies Whipped to a Finish in

America's First Scientifically Correct Balloon Tire


With
① One-Piece Tread and Sidewall
② Road-Shaped Geared-to-the-Road Tread
③ Uniflex Cord Construction
One-Piece Tread and Sidewall—No Separation Possible
No Joint No Hinging
This illustrates how Miller engineers have finally perfected the *scientifically correct* balloon tire. Note how the husky tread and sidewalls are now in one piece, eliminating joints and danger of cracking.
The Tire Builder says: "If one comes back I'm penalized"
Miller dealers will be glad to explain—and service your tire needs
Miller Balloon
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD


Miller
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

The Climax of a $2,000,000 Improvement Program

No other tire built today measures-up in construction features with this final product of Miller. This perfection marks at once the passing of all previous conceptions of balloon tire performance—and the achievement of a new and greater degree of wear and stamina. Old ways had to go. Fast, spotty tread wear, cracking joints, inside friction. No longer need you be bothered with these common enemies of balloon tire wear.

1 One-Piece Tread and Sidewalls

Gone for all time is fear of cracking joints and the destruction that followed with old ways. Now—the husky Miller tread reaches all the way around the tire in one piece from toe to toe. *All joints and hinges are eliminated—no chance whatever for cracking.* Six months of actual road service on hundreds of thousands of cars *proved* the *scientific correctness* of this new Miller design.

2 Road-Shaped, Geared-to-the-Road Tread

The broad, road-shaped contact surface of the Miller exclusive Geared-to-the-Road tread runs *even with the road.* With light or heavy load—the entire width of this famous tread is *on* the road—taking wear evenly—and therefore *slowly.* Thus, Miller banished uneven, spotty tread wear—the first and outstanding cause of short tire life. Not satisfied to stop there—a third unique result was obtained.

3 "Uniflex" Cord Construction

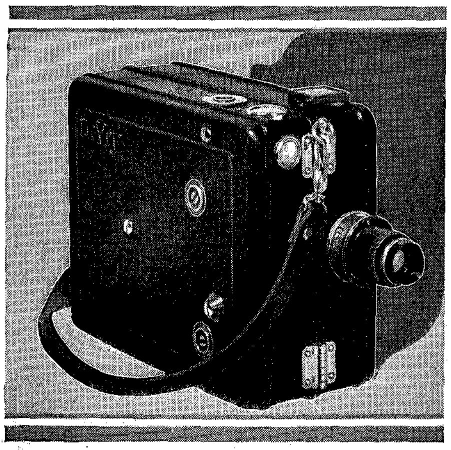
Insures uniform flexibility of all parts—completing a perfectly balanced tire. Built to resist curb and rut jolts—springs back from blows to normal shape with the quick, springy action of live rubber—leaving One-Piece Tread and Sidewalls, Bead, and Uniflex Cord Carcass secure and intact. Thus Miller has eliminated dangerous inside friction and wear, adding miles to balloon tire life.

THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY of N. Y. Akron, Ohio

Miller REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. **Balloon Tires**

GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

MILLER KNOWS RUBBER



Just why the DeVry takes better movies!

1 Holds 100 feet of *Standard* Theatre Size Film.
2 Can be loaded in daylight.
3 Takes 55 feet of film without rewinding.
4 Will focus direct on the film.
5 Can be put into action from any position and has three view finders instead of one.
6 Requires no cranking.
7 Needs no tripod.
8 Starts and stops smoothly.

SIMPLY point the DeVry, press a button and you are taking movies guaranteed to be as perfect as those taken by any professional movie camera at any price. The DeVry is absolutely vibrationless and amazingly easy to operate. Also movies taken with the DeVry are *permanent*, because the Standard DeVry negative is always preserved, the pictures being shown from a positive print.

And yet the DeVry price of $150 places it well within the reach of the amateur. Send for our new FREE book—"Just Why the DeVry Takes Better Movies."

DeVry
Standard—Automatic
MOVIE CAMERA

C O U P O N

THE DE VRY CORPORATION
1111 Center Street, Dept. 3-LL, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me your new free book "Just Why the DeVry Takes Better Movies."

Name ____________
Address ____________
City ____________ State ____________

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

moral and intellectual standardization, not mechanical standardization, which is insidious—will not at all satisfy a realistic inquirer. The moral, intellectual, and material are far too closely related; they are, in fact, almost one, as the doctrine of the economic interpretation of history has already well demonstrated. Sets of ideas inevitably accompany merchandise. A flivver owner, a safety-razor owner, a golf-set owner, has certain standard human reactions to the standard human situations in which he finds himself, and out of these inexorably rise the rudiments of a standard philosophy—even of religion. Bobbed hair, monocles, spats, Rolls-Royce cars, and villas on Long Island have so thoroughly connected themselves up to certain standardized ideas that they are already standardized synonyms and signboards of outlook, character, and philosophy. Let a movie audience catch sight of any of them, or of a man with a sombrero and chaps, and the whole world, from Etah to Siam, knows what will be the point of view and the probable character.

I submit, then, that it is useless to regard mechanistic standardization—of the merchandise and the materials of life—as not bound up with any other kind of standardization. Pick whatever standardization you especially detest, and I will undertake to connect it with the economic world and its overpowering compulsion toward standardization. The cost of individualization is always wastefully high. There is evident in all our so-called standardizations a choice between, on the one hand, improvement made universal, or, on the other hand, individuality made special. In all truth, it is neatly illustrated in the parable of the men's clothing situation. Forty years ago even a rustic youth had a suit tailored to his measurement. It was individual, but it was not a high tailoring standard. The great ready-made tailors picked master workers, set them to work to design standard sizes, and then provided the rustic youth with a smartness of line only the very rich young man could get to his individual measurement. The rustic youth, faced by the two choices, very sensibly chose the standardized clothes, as do most American men to-day—and now even Europeans. What the rustic youth relinquishes in individuality he is enormously compensated for in greater value, through standardization.

After picturing the youth driving a standardized car to a standardized house, Mr. Frederick pursues his illustration:

One might refer to the standardized Bible in the Church, the standardized time by which everybody's movements are synchronized; and the standard of time fixt at Arlington to a minute fraction of a second from the stars; and here we are arrived at the master standardization of all, at the standardized systems of the heavens, at which the rustic and his sweetheart can gaze in awe while they follow the young generation's standardized habit of "parking."

There is no use in denying that standardization of mind, soul, and spirit is going on in America; it is too patent everywhere. Nothing that the uniformity-haters can say is beyond the mark; there is an appalling degree of sameness, of cookie-cutter character and outlook, stamped out

Sore throat, unchecked, may be grippe tonight!

Throat Sore?

Don't wait till you get home! Start antiseptic treatment NOW!

SORE throat quickly grows worse!—unless you start to fight it instantly,—unless you make your treatment *continuous.*

A mere gargle night and morning is not enough.

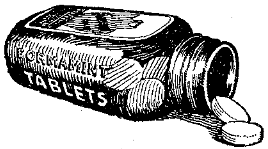
Hour by hour, with incredible speed, the poisonous sore throat germs multiply. Unchecked, millions of them breed every hour. Before you know it you may be on the road to a more serious illness!

This is not necessary, today! With Formamint, the sore throat germs cannot multiply rapidly because your throat is kept continuously bathed in an antiseptic of proved germicidal power. Yet Formamint is harmless to the delicate throat tissues.

Just dissolve one of these pleasant-tasting tablets slowly in your mouth. Do this at the first sign of sore throat, and again at intervals throughout the day. To *treat* sore throat take a tablet every hour or so; to help *prevent* it, one every two or three hours.

Don't carry a germ-laden throat home to your family! Carry a bottle of Formamint Tablets with you and guard against infection and disease in crowded stores and street cars, and in cold, rain and dust. All druggists.

DOCTORS ENDORSE IT



Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

Springfield, Missou

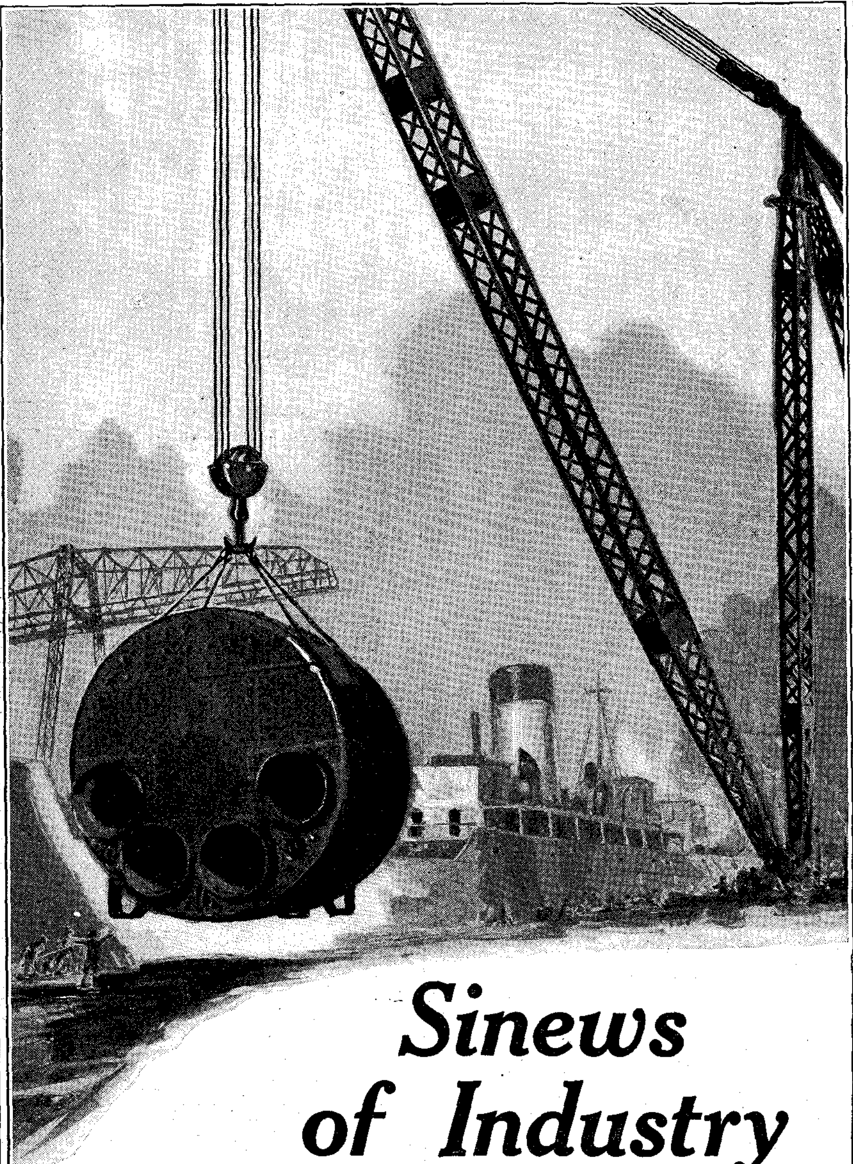
with neatness, regularity, and dispatch. I have awakened in the morning in various places in the United States, while traveling, and, whether on a train or in a hotel, I have usually experienced that peculiar confusion of orientation which in a half-wakened matutinal state one often feels when one can not for the moment recall where one is. At no other time, perhaps, is American standardization so nakedly marked as at such a time, for even after regaining all of one's faculties and taking in the sight round about one, America's uniformities seem to require a few seconds longer to localize. There is identically the same equipment on every Pullman, and almost identically the same furniture and decoration in every hotel room from one end of the country to another. Even the cities and towns lose themselves in a blur of similarity. The men in the smoking compartment seem more or less the same; the women—but why go on? The indictment is too, too familiar; with this exception: that the "young intellectuals" who are loudest in their denunciation of standardization are alike as two peas in a pod themselves, and that already we have "Greenwich Villages" in half a dozen or more cities from coast to coast, standardizing even Bohemia, even to Batik shops, purple pillows, and dragon-red tea-rooms!

The *right* to be different is no more challenged to-day than it ever was, continues Mr. Frederick, adding:

The young man in Garden City, Kansas, who buys a ready-made suit, a dollar watch, etc., is not doing so against his will, but, on the contrary, he can not be stopt! Even if his father and mother pleaded with him to be like Thoreau and live a hermit's life, or to be different in whatever way, he would receive the suggestion with aversion. Nothing is quite so excruciating to the average young man and woman as to discover that they are not drest like their fellows or do not have the standard slang or manner. It is ingrained in the herding animal that he wants to be like his fellows. To be truly different requires a special form of courage, and is not the natural instinct of human .

Sometimes it seems to me that in the attack on standardization we have nothing more or less than the phenomenon of the off-normal, non-herding human reviling the herd. It seems to me that a balanced person does not resent standardization. In fact, he may well regard it as an aid to self-realization, since it is the form which modern science takes to place within his reach the values of civilization. Robinson Crusoe was the apogee of individuality; but with no standardizing forces whatsoever to aid him, he was compelled to spend most of his waking hours providing for himself. The modern American is the nadir of individuality. Never before could any human being buy so many necessities, comforts, and luxuries for so small a fraction of his labor time. True, he must accept it in standardized, mass-produced form; but the question of greater individuality appears to me to rest not upon the abolition but upon the maintenance of standardization, plus acts of the will and emotions for the employment of the enlarged leisure time, lengthened life span, and wider range of affectable environment.

Clothed and outfitted as we are with standardizations, like the equipment of explorers into new lands of progress, we will, I am convinced, nevertheless retain our individuality with a success unsuspected Never before, it must surely be



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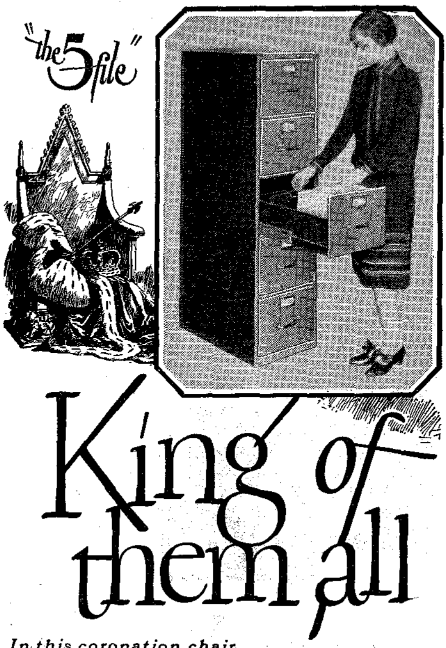

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

admitted, has the United States represented so many segments of difference of opinion and philosophy, religion and occupation. Never have so many political, religious, and educational sects been in existence; never has there been a greater difference of opinion as to literature, art, science, music, and never a less standardized architecture, drama, or other intellectual domain.

A statesmanlike view of economics must of necessity include more, not less, standardization of the necessities, comfort, and conveniences of life; and the social philosophers who fear the effects of such standardization are themselves to be found hoping to standardize the people's ideas and ideals along lines of their own bias, however benevolent in intention. One group would like to "free" them from standardized religion in order to attach them to some particular standardized political economy. Another group would free them from the much overrated standardizing effect of "rotarianism," in order to lead them toward impressionistic art, or dadism, revolution, "one big union," or what not!

CATCHING THE MAN-KILLING MONKEYS OF BORNEO

A HUGE, hairy paw shot through the meshes of the net which imprisoned the enraged orang-utan, and grabbed a native by the throat, whipping him through the air, and breaking his neck. And that was only the anti-climax of a hunt for a pair of simians which had been carrying off the women and killing the men of two Borneo villages for some months. With the plea that he capture the beasts and put an end to the reign of terror, an animal trader brought two Dyak headmen, Omar and Mohammed Munshee, to Charles Mayer's animal shop in Singapore. Now, live orang-utans command a large price, according to Mr. Mayer, because they are hard to catch and generally die quickly in captivity, being sensitive to climatic conditions and susceptible to homesickness. Here was an excellent chance to obtain two full-grown specimens, and as many Dyaks as he needed would aid the white hunter in the capture. Fearing that the natives might kill the animals for revenge if he succeeded in capturing them alive, Mr. Mayer made the headmen promise to use their power with their subjects to prevent this, and upon their agreement, preliminary preparations for the great event were made. After several days' travel up a river into the interior, the district of the orang-utans was reached, and a council was held to discuss the hunt. Then, as we read on in *Boys' Life:*

The council broke up and work began. I had Omar set some of his men to making strong nets of twisted rattan. I drew plans for the two cages and had other men gather the limbs of trees for them. The cages were just large enough to hold the animals and small enough to keep

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them from getting any leverage on the bars. After the skeletons of the cages were built, they were bound tightly with rattan ropes, so that, even if the bars were broken, the orang-utans would be in a network.

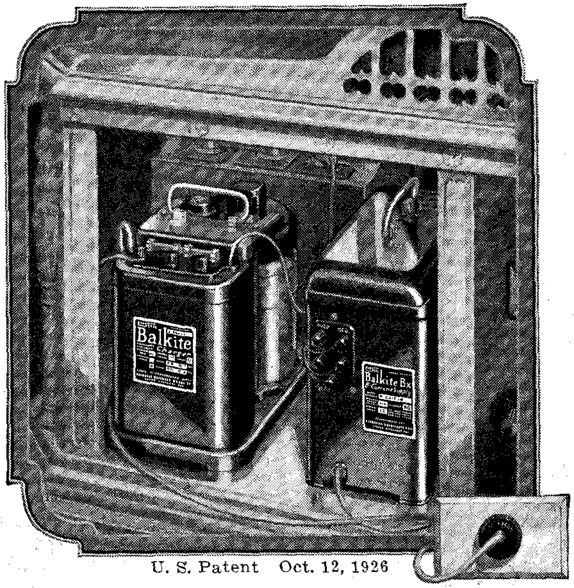
The strength of the orang-utan, or "wild man," as the name means in Malay, is largely in his arms. The arms of a mias —the breed that we were after—measure ten feet or more from tip to tip.

Orang-utans usually live in colonies numbering from forty to sixty, and the largest and most powerful is chief. They make their homes on platforms by breaking off limbs and putting them criss-cross.

As they do in the case of most dangerous animals, the native collectors hunt orang-utans by killing the mother and taking the young. The weapon they most often use, except when they have guns, is the blow-pipe. An orang-utan in battle is ferocious. If it is treed and afraid to come down, it goes into a paroxysm of fury. Once it decides on a particular native, the native is as good as dead.

When the tree where the animals lived was located, Mr. Mayer told his men to cut away the other trees, so as to leave only the one where the animals were, and then fell that tree and tumble them into the net. Mr. Mayer continues:

> We went back to the place where the men were waiting, and I put them to work at cutting the mass of creepers that bound the trees together. The jungle was so dense that it would have been impossible to fell the trees without first cutting the network woven between them; for it would have held the trees upright even tho they were cut at the base.
>
> The trees were cut so that they remained standing. We were trying to achieve something like a flimsy structure built of cards and dominoes, which one push will send toppling. At a signal, every tree in the circle I had mapped out was to fall, those at the center first, and the others in order, until the one in which the orang-utans had their platform was isolated.
>
> The hacking of the parangs and the conversation attracted hundreds of jungle animals, including many of the smaller orang-utans. We did not molest them, and they grew bolder, until we had a large, chattering, screaming audience watching us work.
>
> Long before the two big brutes came back to their home, we were on our way to Omar's kampong, with the first stage of the work completed. The jungle as we left it did not appear greatly different from the way it looked when we arrived. I knew that the orang-utans would realize that some one had been there, and yet I was fairly certain that the absence of human beings would reassure them. And, too, they would have several days to accustom themselves to whatever changes they noticed.
>
> During the next week we avoided the location as much as possible. Crews of men, bearing bundles of dry grass and bushes, approached within five hundred feet, dropt their bundles and returned to the village. The grass and bushes were to be used for the fire I planned to build at the circle of the trees, once the orang-utans were isolated there.
>
> Finally, when the nets and cages were ready and the material for the fire gathered and in place, I began drilling the men in their parts. Fifty men were detailed to the work of pulling down the trees in the circle; ten men to clearing the space where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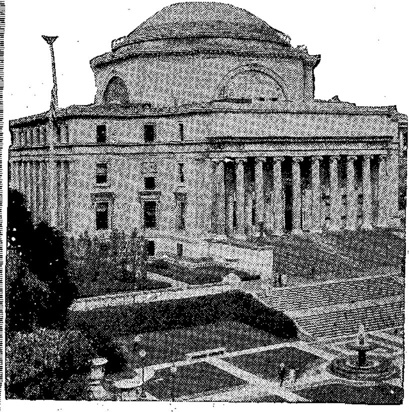

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the big tree was to fall; and ten men to handling each side of the big net. It was upon the last-named crew that the success of the attack rested, for any mistake or delay in manipulating the net would mean that the animals would escape—even probably with disastrous results. Omar and Munshee helped me select the men from the number of those who had previously demonstrated their courage and resourcefulness in the face of danger. I had a long pole put up near the village, and we rehearsed the capture innumerable times; the pole would fall, and the men would cast the net and secure it over the bunch of grass tied to the top to represent the orang-utans.

On the eighth night at Omar's village, I called all the men together and announced that we would start next morning before daybreak. Once again I made them promise that they would not kill the beasts without my permission, and I, in turn, promised them that I would shoot if there was the least danger. Long before daybreak the village was astir. All those who were to take no part in the hunt were ordered to stay behind, and they stood silently watching us while the men shouldered the nets and ropes and filed into the jungle blackness.

By the time it was light, each man was at his post, waiting for me to fire my pistol as a signal. We could see the two orang-utans sleeping on their platform.

The men who were to give the trees the final cut and send them toppling over stole forward silently. Ali was beside me, carrying my rifle; Omar and Munshee were stationed near, one at each side. I waited, scarcely daring to breathe, for them to signal that their men were ready. Ali was intently watching the orangs, to warn me if they stirred.

Omar moved first; then Munshee. I gave a quick glance around and fired my pistol. Instantly the tumult started; the men yelled and beat upon tom-toms and trees. The orang-utans leapt up bewildered and scrambled about their platform. Through the noise I could hear the men at work with their parangs; then came the crashing of trees. The jungle seemed to fold up, and the big tree stood alone. The orangs screamed and hugged each other. Men rushed forward with the bundles of dry grass and started the fire; others came with wet leaves to make a smudge. One of the orangs started, as if to come down, and I reached for my rifle; but when the smoke struck him, he went back to the platform, screaming and tearing the tree. Then, as the smoke became more dense, the two animals climbed higher and sat on the topmost limb, arms and legs wrapt around each other, completely terrified.

The natives danced and yelled. Through the clouds of smoke that drifted over us, I could see their black bodies flashing, arms waving, and lips, stained crimson, wide open. The din was terrific. For several minutes I just stood there, unable to move.

The orang-utans, high up in the tree, were huddled together, swaying back and forth. Omar came with the message that the space was cleared for the tree to fall; I ordered the net carried to position and sent the two headmen to place the natives at their posts.

The big rattan nets were in place, with

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the men holding them ready to cast them when the tree came down. Other men, armed with sharp-pointed poles, stood behind, to pin the beasts down if the nets did not fall in the proper position. They were so excited that I spent several minutes in casually walking about, talking with them and calming them. Ali trudged a few feet behind me, carrying my express rifle.

We cleared away the litter of tree-trunks and creepers from the spot where the big tree was to fall, so that there might be nothing underfoot to interfere with rapid work; then I gave the signal for the tom-toms. The racket began again and the crew of men detailed to cutting the tree ran through the smoke barrier, waving their parangs and shouting. I stood outside, near the net, watching the orangs and keeping the men at their stations. Omar was with me, and Munshee was with the men who were doing the cutting. We could hear the big knives hacking into the tree.

A messenger from Munshee came with the word that the tree was ready to drop. I gave a hasty glance around me, told the men to be on the alert and sent him back with instructions to let the tree fall. Once again through the din of tom-toms and shouts we could hear chopping; the tree swayed for a moment, the orang-utans screamed with terror and the men with the nets crouched, ready to spring. Slowly the tree toppled and came down, gathering speed as it fell, exactly in the spot we had marked. When it struck, the entire jungle seemed to be in an upheaval.

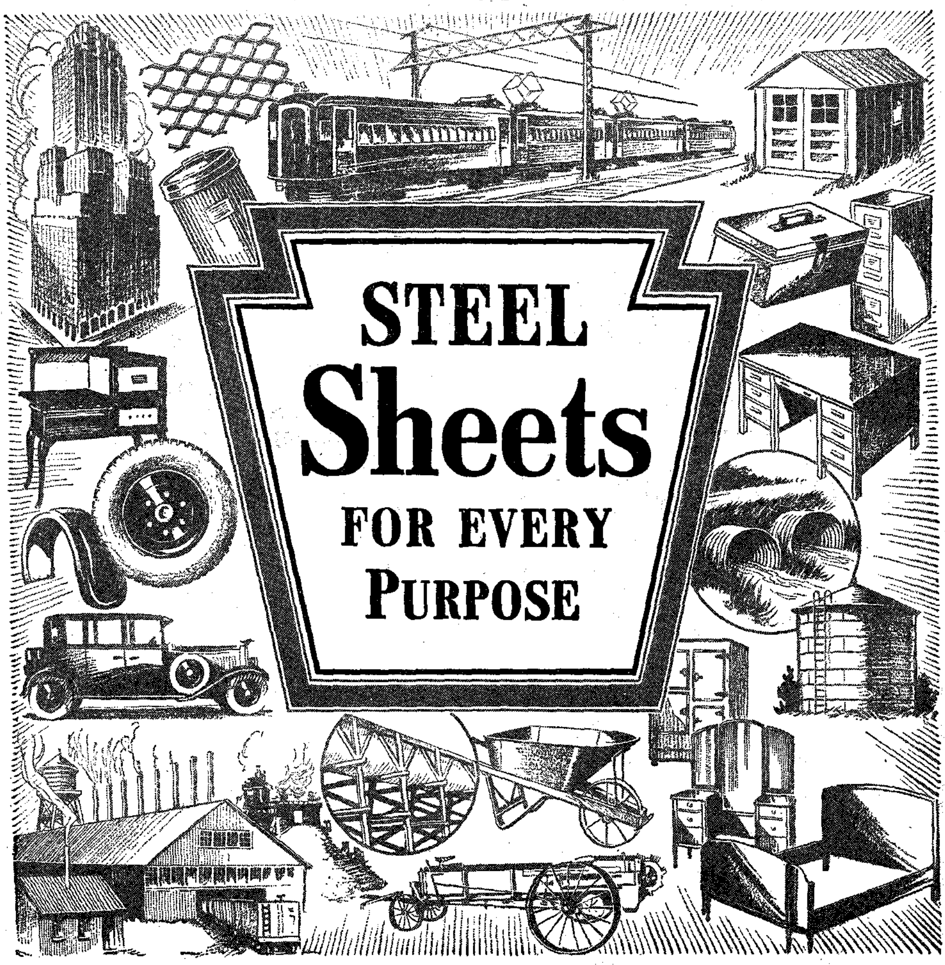
The orang-utans abruptly stopt their outcry. As they hit the ground they were paralyzed with fright. A net went sailing over them. In an instant, they came to their senses and began fighting. With long, black, powerful arms they lashed at the rattan; they leapt and struggled, biting the ropes.

It was at this point that one of the natives was seized and killed by one of the giant monkeys. And now Mr. Mayer tells us:

Our material had been put to the greatest test and would hold the animals, I knew, for they could not again equal the struggle of the first few minutes. So, because I wanted them to have room to become thoroughly tangled in the nets, I ordered the ropes slackened a trifle.

Just then, while I was standing near the nets, superintending the work of making them fast, a huge paw shot out and grabbed my ankle. I was jerked off the ground and, as I fell, my hands caught the limb of a fallen tree. I clung to it with all my strength, feeling my fingers weaken and slip while the brute pulled. The joints at my hip and knee pained me for an instant; then my leg became numb. The men stood terrified and I could not yell at them! I felt myself growing dizzy, and I simply wondered why some one did not do something. Then Ali and Omar grabbed a club and pounded the orang's arms; the pulling stopt, and I realized that I was being dragged away from the nets. For several minutes I was too groggy to know what was happening, but the idea that the natives might kill the orang-utans while I was disabled made me sit up. They were standing there, looking first at me, and then at the animals, wondering what to do. I told them I was all right and I began feeling my leg. It was not broken, but it had been so badly wrenched that I could not stand on it.

While I sat on the ground directing the work, the men gathered the outside meshes



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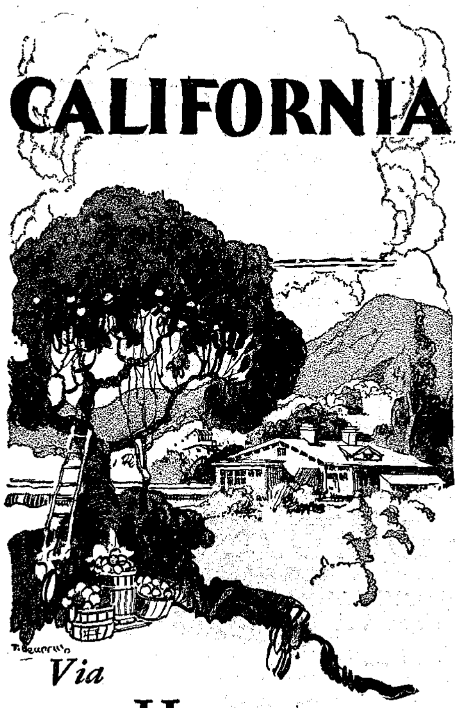

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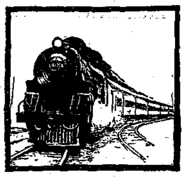

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the nets and ran a rope through them. Then, as the other ropes were loosened, they pulled the noose close, and the two brutes were in a sack. For the first time, I had an opportunity to examine our catch; they were the two biggest orang-utans ever captured in Borneo.

Gradually they exhausted themselves and gave up the struggle. They peered out through the meshes, snarling at the men who came near them and sometimes shooting out a long arm with the fingers opening and closing. The natives squatted about in a circle, watching the animals and laughing.

When the men had rested, I had them build two litters of boughs—one for the dead man and the other for me. Then we strung the net on three long poles, to be carried by twelve men, and started back to the village. Messengers went on ahead to tell the people of the kampong of our success. It was necessary to stop often to change the crews that were carrying the litters and animals, for our captives weighed over five hundred pounds. The population of Omar's kampong came out to meet us in the jungle before we had covered half the distance.

When my boat was ready, all the people of the kampong were on hand to bid me good-by and wish me a speedy recovery. Munshee steered and six man paddled. I went down the river, thinking that I had never found a kinder, more hospitable people than these, who are known throughout the world as savages and head-hunters.

THE MAN OF A THOUSAND FACES

A HORDE of ragged pirates swarm over the proud galleon's side, led by a scarred, half-blind ruffian. Cutlasses flash, and the scuppers obligingly run blood. Or maybe we are looking at the prairies, where a lone redskin gasps out his life, while gore from the fatal knife wound, inflicted by the scout's trusty blade, trickles slowly over his chest, clotting as it mingles with the dust he is industriously biting. However, these are only movie sets, and the pirates' scars are simulated with collodion, which may be washed off when the day's work is done. The blood means that plenty of good carmine grease paint and glycerin have gone to dye the waters around Davy Jones's locker. The pirate chief breathes a sigh of relief as the thin inside skin of an egg is taken off his eyeball. And the Indian rises, spits out mother earth, wipes the unromantic jam or catchup from his chest and stalks off the set. W. Stewart Robertson, on a recent visit to Culver City, California, learned these and several other secrets of movie make-up from Cecil Holland, an expert in this difficult art. Altho Mr. Holland has given Jack Dempsey and Mary Pickford a black eye apiece out of his little tin box, he was not always appreciated, but now we read of him in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* magazine:

His dressing-rooms are the court of last resort before reaching the camera, and occupy much the same position as the moon does to the stars.

Cecil Holland was born in Gravesend, Kent, England, and entered the movies after five years on the stage with stock and repertoire companies. He brought to his new field a thorough knowledge of the art of making up, but soon found that the method of the movies was necessarily different, altho the fundamentals were the same.

Movie make-up strives only for a photographic effect, and for that very reason more care is required than for impersonation behind the footlights. When your face is magnified to the size of a piano and thrown on a sixteen-foot screen in a close-up, any palpable artificialities will stand out like a wild bull's eye.

A few years ago, a hunchback was needed for a circus picture, and scouts were being sent out for a real one, when Holland asked for the chance to show what he could do. It was granted, and on his first appearance in that character the superstitious players tried to rub the hump to bring good luck, having no idea who the "cripple" really was.

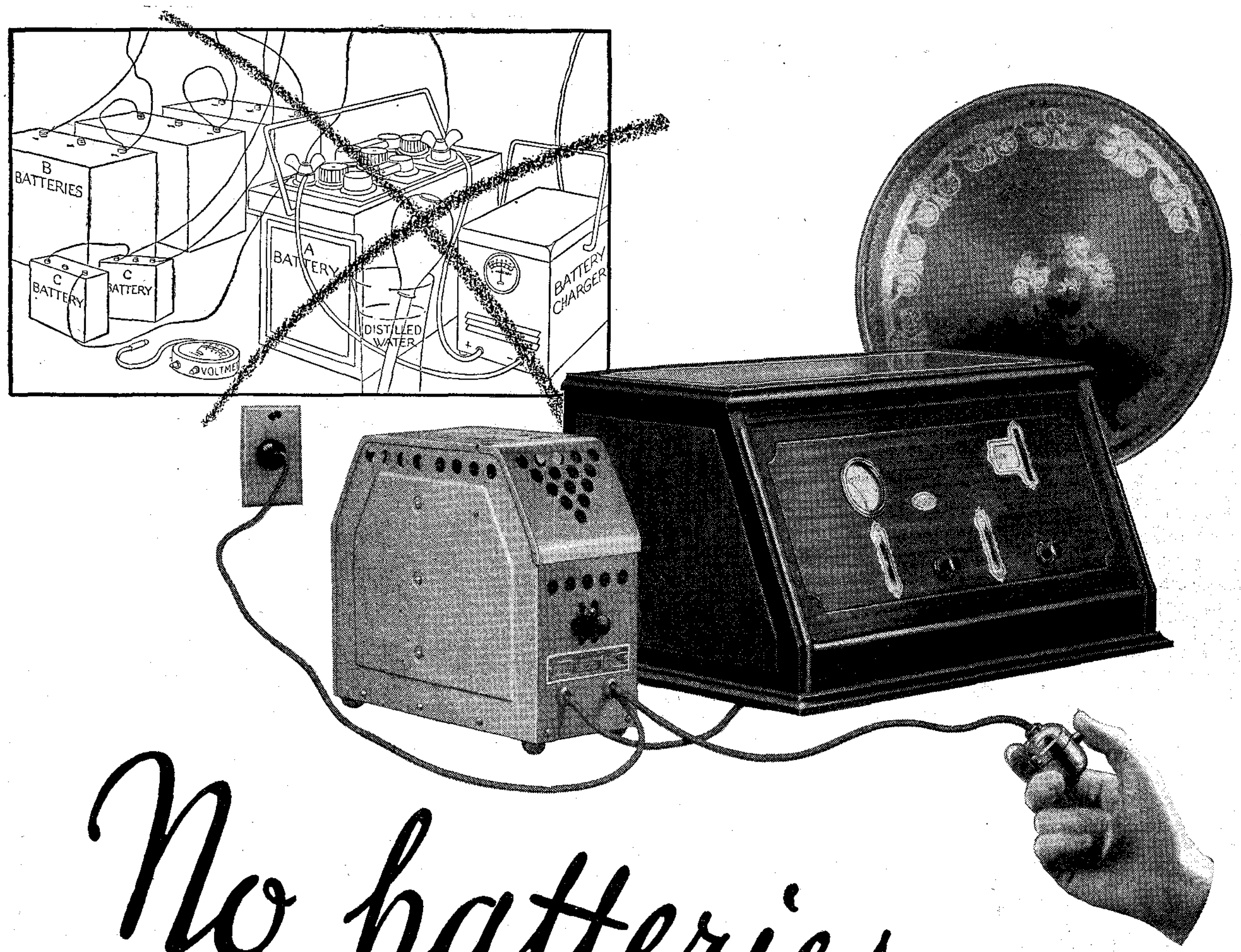
In those early days Holland played as many as five parts in one picture; in another he graduated from eighteen to eighty in the same character. Then came a term as leading man, followed by two years as assistant director, but character work always held the inside track in his interest. Technique was pretty much of a hit-or-miss proposition, detail was considered a waste of time, and the general crudity of the films was galling to the meticulous Englishman. He never failed to drive home his arguments for the appointment of an arbiter on make-up, and finally won out when a producer was gouged in his most vulnerable spot—the pocketbook.

A young star of the speaking stage had been engaged more for the drawing power of his name than for any special screen ability. When the film was inspected after the first two days' work it was discovered that his classic features had photographed as an opaque mass. Retakes were necessary. The tortured screams of the producer rent the air when the lost time was estimated to be worth $6,000, and to avert another catastrophe Holland was allowed to create his present position.

Just before this interview he was busy on the foremost actor of the American stage, who is at present taking his annual fling in the agitated tintypes. His part required him to look considerably younger than his years, and as he is beginning to sag a trifle around the gills, he consulted the expert's judgment. Holland solved the problem in a jiffy.

He combed the actor's hair over his forehead and performed a face-lifting operation with a strip of adhesive tape. One end was fixt to the star's cheek in front of his ear, the loose skin having been pulled up and held in readiness by the fingers. The tape was then pulled tightly over the head and glued in a similar position on the other cheek. The hair was then combed à la Pompadour, a few wisps of false hair lengthened the sideburns and hid the tape from view, so it is to be expected that adoring ladies from Albany to Albuquerque will make banal remarks concerning perennial youth.

"Successful make-up is invisible," observed Mr. Holland, who is called the man of a thousand faces, "only its effect is noticeable. Bear in mind that the film is never retouched, and that many tricks



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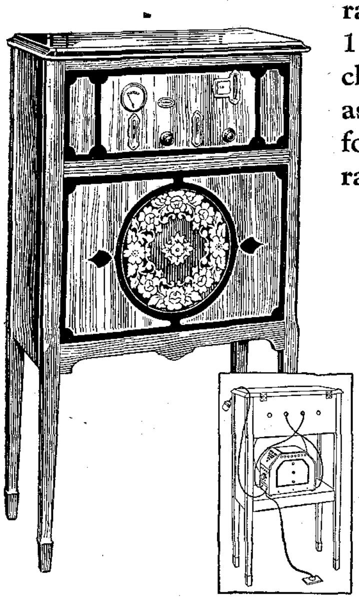

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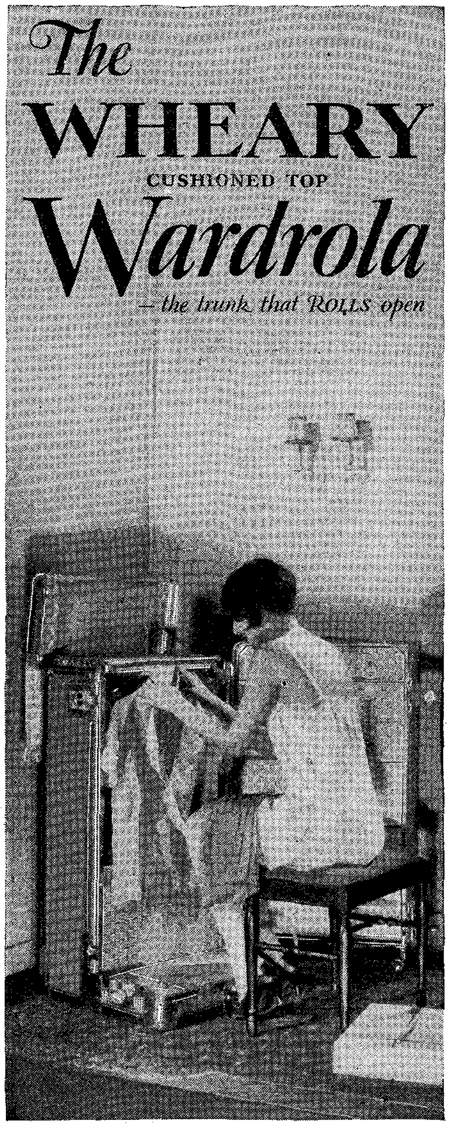

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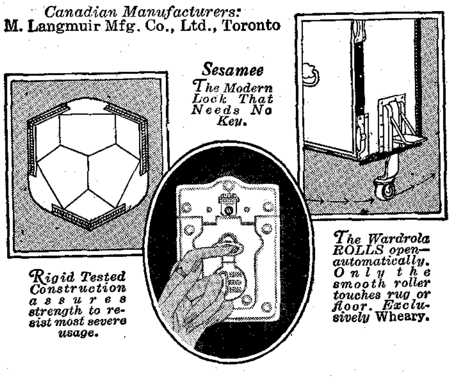
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

are brought into play to give the required illusions," and he continued:

"The tools of the trade are the face, the body, and the mind. Starting with the first, a coating of cold cream is used, except on the eyebrows and lashes, and then comes the grease paint. A complete 'kit' of grease paint contains over twenty shades.

"The chosen color is laid on smoothly, then a layer of powder, after which the face is gone over with a baby's brush to insure a uniform surface. Don't make up too heavily or you will make it next to impossible to convey emotional expression.

"It isn't generally understood that the face is really covered with grease paint in order to hide the blood under the surface of the skin. If it wasn't used the subject would appear almost piebald under a strong light. Watch the faces of the notables in the next news reel and my point will be proved.

"Eyes are the most important features and should be given great attention. Almost any color may be used to line them, but one should be chosen to make them appear deep and luminous. Artistic use of a lining pencil will make the eyes dominant but never protuberant. Now, here is a curious thing. If the eyes are not lined the whites and the face will run together when photographed in a long shot. The pupils will look like shoe buttons, and the general effect will have all the liveliness of two dead flies in a bowl of milk.

"Never overlook the eye's expression, as it speaks volumes. The eyes of an old man do not shine, so when I play a grizzled old sheik I paste cotton on my eyelids to make them droop, thereby helping to conceal any glitter that may lurk in my eyes, particularly on pay days.

"Whenever I play a Chinaman I use an upper set of rubber teeth to give the lower part of my face the construction peculiar to Celestials. Eyes can be slanted or narrowed by painting with collodion.

"Open wounds can be made most effective by employing the ubiquitous putty. In making up several extras as wounded soldiers in a war picture I succeeded in producing some harrowing sights. I built a complete forehead on one man and embellished it with bullet holes—real holes bored through the putty with the blunt end of a fountain pen. With a few touches of 'blood' the man appeared to be actually dying.

"The loss of a leg can be produced with great fidelity if the dependable wooden substitute is brought into use. In one picture the actor played a seaman and hobbled around most realistically. He always wore a navy pea jacket, but about four inches of the presumed stump showed below the edge of it. Now, while it is possible to bend your legs double, the fact remains that you can not bend your foot without breaking it. Try it some time. The secret is that the actor's knee did not rest in the hollowed-out part of the wooden leg. That space was occupied by a pad, and the real knee was on top of that, safely out of sight behind the jacket."

All make-up in snow, marine or desert scenes must be two shades lighter than that ordinarily used, Mr. Holland told the *Ledger* correspondent, and went on:

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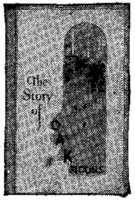

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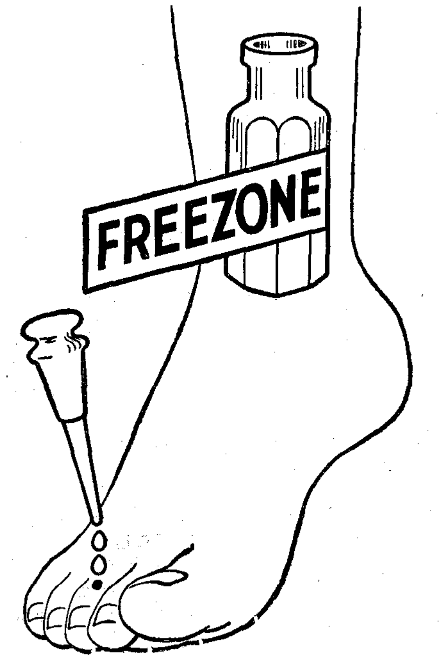


Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

and ice is so intense that the players would appear much too dark if they used the same shades as required in the interior views of the picture.

"Fitting the body to a specific character can be aided by the proper clothing. To help me do a Russian peasant, I took a trip to the Russian quarter. In a little while I spotted a fellow wearing a greasy ensemble that reeked of Nizhni Novgorod—and other things. He insisted on going home to sell me his best clothes, and after much argument I finally persuaded him to part with the ones he was wearing. Believe me when I say that it was impossible to do anything but shamble and wear a hangdog air when I had them on. The picture took about six weeks in the making and then my rags were cremated in the studio incinerator.

"The running time of a picture will test your ability for faithfulness in make-up. The director may use you every day for weeks and sometimes months, and yet your character must never vary in its detail. You may walk into a castle on Monday, and elope with the Princess two weeks from the following Thursday, but on the screen it will appear as one romantic sequence. Be certain that if you do not look exactly the same, some eagle-eyed fan will shoot in a blistering letter.

"Posture should be studied. An old sea captain will stand and walk very differently from an old banker. A Chinaman slithers along, a Latin type strolls, and an Englishman strides. That is taking them *en masse.* I've followed a dope fiend for blocks in order to size up his jerky gait and gestures.

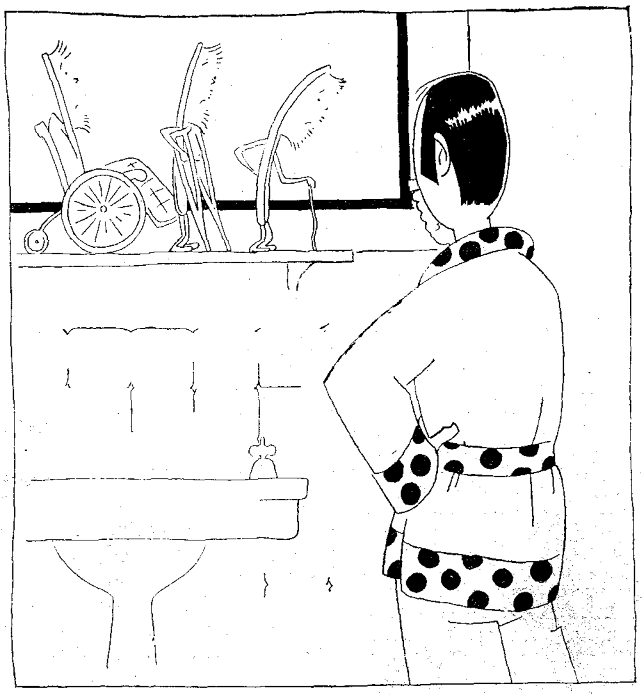
"Manners, too, are a give-away. There is a perceptible difference between the servility of a waiter and the politeness of a diplomat. The taciturnity of a policeman should not be confused with the dignity of a clergyman. And so it goes; the passing parade is a handbook of information, and I am continually on the lookout for pointers.

"An actor may have the art of imitation down to a science and yet, if he does not exercise his mind, he stands a good chance of failure. One must have an intelligent appreciation of the part before facing the camera. It is vital that you should know what it is all about."

As we talked, actors and actresses had been filing in and out of the dressing-room. Now things quieted down, but not for long. In dashed a director. "I say, Cecil," he panted, "can you do a beachcomber for a South Sea picture?"

"Right-o," answered the expert, and went to work with the certainty of long practise. A disreputable pith helmet, ragged khaki trousers and shirt, and a pair of misfit shoes were donned. A layer of sunburn was applied, then some mysterious touches brought out liver spots. Small veins, telling of too much whisky, appeared around the nose. Plaster of Paris on the eyelids and a coating of carmine gave the impression of inflammation. Dental plates were inserted to change the shape of the jaw, a piece of chocolate candy bar was chewed to give the effect of tobacco. The erect figure suddenly twisted and grew smaller. A small sponge inside the hat brim trickled "perspiration." This bit of jetsam stumbled to the door, a broken bit of a man with years of debauchery shining through his blotched countenance. The rheumy eyes peered painfully at the sun, the weak mouth quivered and drooled.

"See you later," said the voice of Cecil Holland, "and in the meantime you might put down that, while detail makes for perfection, perfection is no detail."



THE TRAGEDY OF THE AMERICAN BATHROOM

How we unconsciously neglect our teeth

THE bathroom—an American institution! The tooth brush—gentility's own insignia! And yet—

What a travesty on actual cleanliness the combination of these two elements of civilized existence often presents!

Model bathrooms. Tooth brushes—one—two—three—often half a dozen of them. And all of them aged, decrepit wraiths of departed usefulness.

But, because they do not *look* worn out, we go on using them—blissfully believing we are caring for our teeth. Actually, we are neglecting our teeth just as surely as if we left them unbrushed.

That is the pernicious thing about using tooth brushes too long.

Let's stop taking chances with our teeth! Let's pension off the old brushes! Today, get a new Dr. West's—the convex brush with special bristles that not only clean inside, outside and between the teeth, but *polish as they clean!*

Proper brushing with a Dr. West's—*away* from the gums—two minutes in the morning, two at night—is bringing to the teeth of millions a whiteness they never before believed possible.

And here's a secret! If you would keep your teeth brilliantly polished, never try to "wear out" your Dr. West's. So long-lived is this brush that it is often serviceable months after its special polishing ability is gone. Change often enough to have fresh, firm, lively bristles always.

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Dr. West's Tooth Brush—*a Biography*

A good tooth brush is more than a handle and some bristles Dr. West's is scientifically designed to combine *all* the features that make a tooth brush good.

The brushing surface of Dr. West's is double-convex, being curved from end to end and from side to side Thus it fits the frequently neglected inside contour of the teeth.

Accurate spacing between its nine serrated rows of bristles enables Dr. West's to penetrate the interdental crevices And its tuftless, sloping end reaches easily into the farthest cheek-corner with bristles firmly erect for proper cleansing. . . . Insist on Dr. West's—the brush with the specially selected and shaped bristles that clean *all* the teeth and *polish as they clean.*

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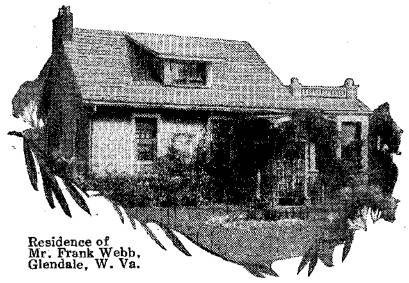
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE FIGHT OVER FRESH AIR

SHALL we pump fresh air into closed rooms, or open the windows and let it blow in? Each plan has its advocates, says Dr. George Truman Palmer, of New York, representing the American Child Health Association of this city, writing in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). Just at present these two parties would seem to be at swords' points. Ventilation has wide application, Dr. Palmer notes—in churches, factories, meeting halls, mines, public buildings, railway coaches, restaurants, schools, stores, submarines, theaters—in fact all inclosures where people congregate in numbers. The ventilation of school buildings is just one little corner of the whole problem. However, this corner has been the storm center of more controversy than any other section. He goes on:

> About fifty years ago, Pettenkofer, in Germany, and Parkes, in England, put forward the idea that to safeguard people from being harmed by their own exhalations when congregating indoors, there should be a minimum standard of air change amounting to thirty cubic feet per minute per person. Such an air change would prevent the carbon dioxid from accumulating above seven parts per 10,000. It was not that carbon dioxid itself was harmful, but it was felt that the carbon dioxid was a good index of the amount of other substances in the air which were dangerous to health.
>
> This standard, by the beginning of the present century, began to creep into State laws and regulations. This could only be guaranteed through the use of mechanical blowers; hence the thirty-cubic-foot provision indirectly prescribed mechanical ventilation.
>
> It was not long before the school teachers discovered that the thirty-cubic-foot standard did not necessarily produce comfort. The rooms were hot and stuffy, drafty and dry, and lacked freshness. The teachers opened the windows to cool off; the janitor ordered them shut; teachers began getting madder and madder over these repressive regulations, and the janitors got gruffer and gruffer.
>
> Meanwhile physiologists had been emphasizing that it is not the chemical purity of the air which makes for comfort, but cool temperature. Mechanical ventilation was found unessential to comfort. In fact, it was less comfortable than window-gravity ventilation, which the law prohibited.
>
> The final stroke which caused the American Public Health Association to burst forth at its annual meeting in St. Louis last year with a stinging resolution against arbitrary State laws on school ventilation, was a serious proposal to compel the closing of the windows in the open-air schools, and the treating of the air with ozone. This was the last straw.
>
> I feel that I can give you a closer insight into the question by actually depicting a scene from the drama, "School Ventilation." The scene is laid in the lounging-room of a city club. There are two characters, the "Window-Gravity Advocate" and the "Mechanical Ventilation Advocate." The time is the present.



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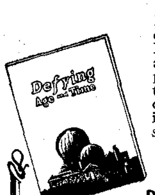

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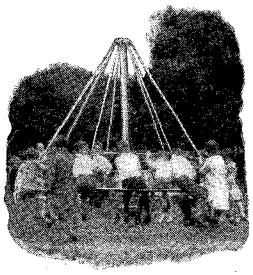

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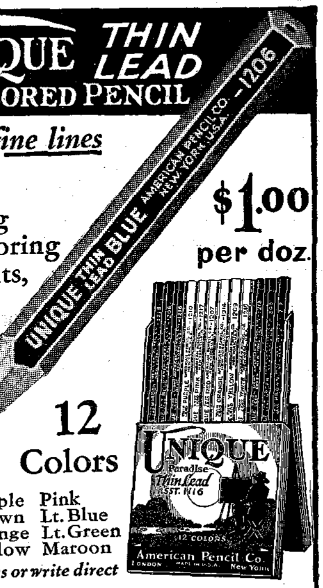

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The scene opens with the Window-Gravity Advocate speaking.

I tell you that the existing ventilation laws are tyrannical. They prohibit window-gravity ventilation. Why not prohibit open-air schools? As it is now, a child has to be sick to get into an open-window room.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (soothingly)—I am not in sympathy with tyrannical laws, but you must think twice before repealing ventilation laws. The advantage of mechanical ventilation is that it is subject to control. Window ventilation is at the mercy of the weather.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (warming to the fray)—I am not so sure about this control business. Window ventilation is controllable. And the power to control it is in the hands of the people affected. Theoretically fan ventilation may be under control. Quite so, but what good is the control if it fails to make schoolrooms comfortable?

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (with finality)—It is unfair to expect a busy teacher to watch thermometers and open and close windows. Mechanical ventilation relieves her of all this worry. Window ventilation subjects the children in the outside aisle to icy drafts from the windows or extreme heat from the over-size radiators.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (with asperity)—Now, see here, you are not fair to window-gravity ventilation. You talk just like a recent article written by a former president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Look at this picture with the article (holds picture aloft). There are no less than six misrepresentations visible.

This window is open at the top. The Ventilation Commission Report specifically tabus the top opening.

This window is closed at the bottom. The report specified opening at the bottom.

There is no deflector at the window. The report specifies a deflector.

There is no shield in front of the radiator. The report recommends such a shield.

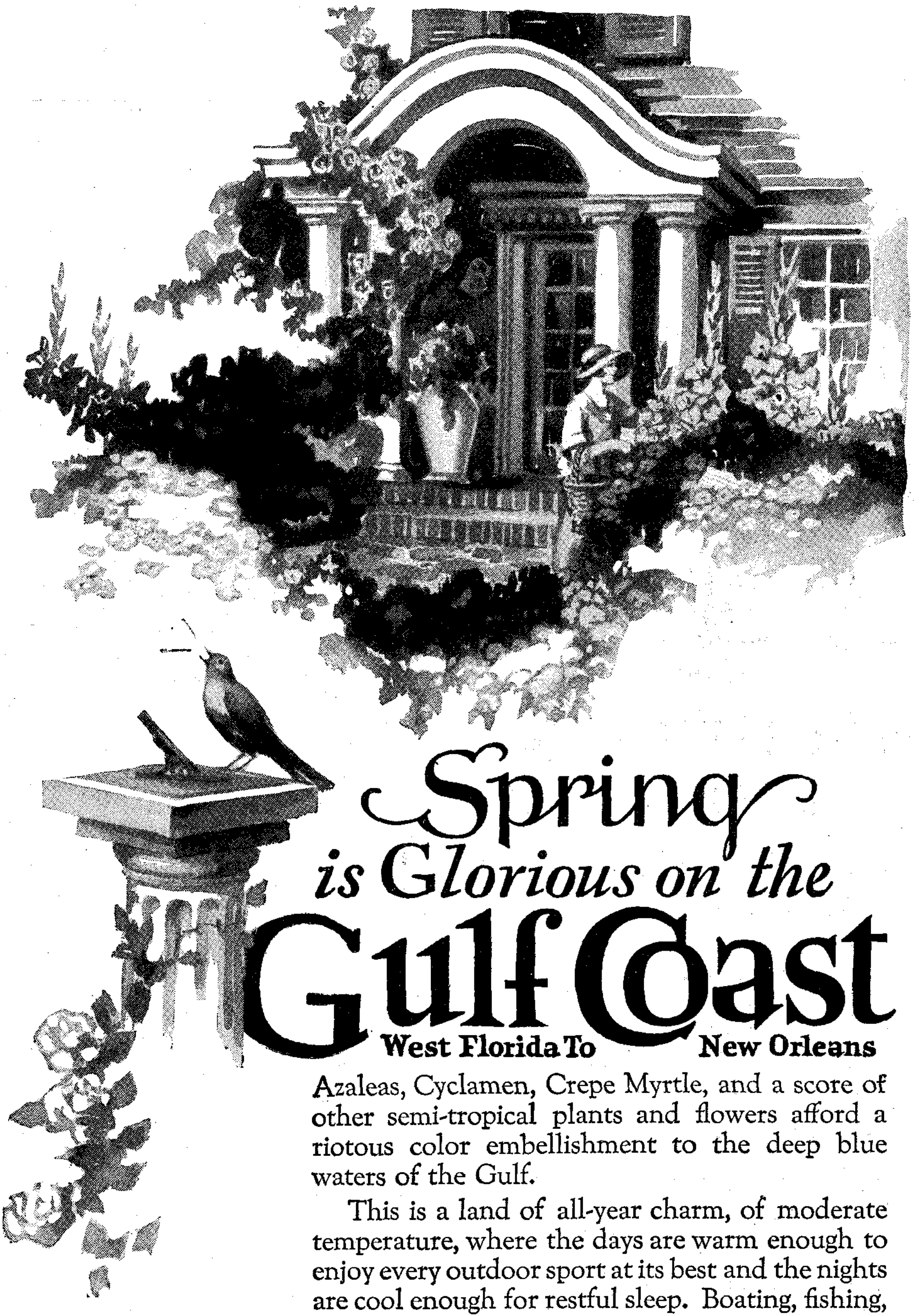
The picture does not show automatic heat control, nor modulated hand control, nor a conveniently located radiator valve. And yet the report specifies these things.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (superciliously)—Well, I don't know that the engineers have any particular monopoly on exaggeration or misstatement. It seems to me I have read expressions about "canned air" and "God's free air." You must realize that air is not free even when it comes in the windows. It costs money to move air, whether you move it by heat or by electricity.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (disdainfully)—Costs money? Window-gravity ventilation is not only less costly to install but is cheaper to operate. In some instances ventilation systems are not operated at all, and have not been for several years. The reason is the high cost of operation. I am told that for every four pounds of coal burned, only one is for heat, the other three for ventilating on the thirty-cubic-foot basis.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (searchingly)—In advocating window-gravity ventilation, the New York Commission report recommends extra radiation, larger exhaust ducts, larger space allowance per pupil, and suggests that the leeward exposure of the building is not suitable for window ventilation.

How do you figure that window ventilation is less expensive when the building



Spring is Glorious on the

Gulf Coast

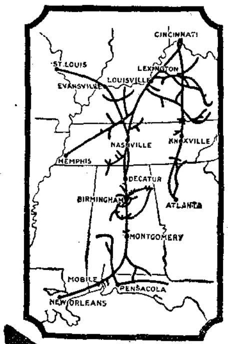
West Florida To New Orleans

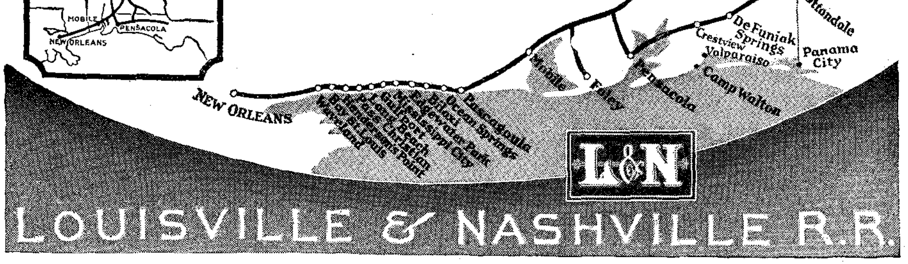
Azaleas, Cyclamen, Crepe Myrtle, and a score of other semi-tropical plants and flowers afford a riotous color embellishment to the deep blue waters of the Gulf.

This is a land of all-year charm, of moderate temperature, where the days are warm enough to enjoy every outdoor sport at its best and the nights are cool enough for restful sleep. Boating, fishing, motoring, tennis, polo and golf on championship and splendidly-maintained courses—these are the outdoor attractions which, coupled with the various points of historic interest, such as old fortresses, lighthouses, museums, etc., lend a never-failing charm to this section. Nearby, with splendid train service, are the big cities of Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans; and the spring visitor is afforded the opportunity of seeing these quaint, old-world cities at little expense of time or money.

Trains of hotel completeness will bring you to the Gulf Coast. Splendid service from the North and Central West by *The Pan-American* from Cincinnati and Louisville; from the East by the *Crescent Limited* from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Also direct, through sleeping car from Boston; and from Chicago and the Central West through Evansville.

Let R. D. Pusey, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Room 301, Ninth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., tell you more about the Gulf Coast as a place to visit, to live, and to prosper.





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4
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

must be enlarged, the radiation increased, the bent ducts more than doubled, and all the rooms on one side of the building tabued for school use? (Triumphantly.) Look here! Did you ever design or build a ventilating system?

The Window-Gravity Advocate (somewhat abashed)—No, I can't say that I ever did (with rising courage), but I have spent considerable time inside of school buildings. Were you ever in one of the newer types of window-gravity schools? Did you ever sit down in one of these schoolrooms for an hour or more and actually experience the sensation of window-gravity ventilation?

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (hesitatingly)—No, I don't know that I have.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (sarcastically)—Don't you think you could discuss the matter with better grace if you had a little more knowledge of the life within a schoolroom? The New York State Commission found that there was less respiratory disease in window-ventilated rooms.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (skeptically)—That doesn't convince me. The buildings that were chosen to represent mechanical ventilation were old models. Besides, a number of years ago the Detroit Board of Education found that the window-ventilated room had more disease than the mechanically ventilated room.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (aggressively)—The Detroit study is not at all contradictory. The window rooms in the Detroit study were not window-gravity ventilated. In the first place, the gravity exhaust ducts were closed, the windows were covered full length with muslin screens, and the rooms had a great excess of direct radiation all on one thermostat. The result of the Detroit study is exactly what one would expect and is confirmed by studies on this type of room by the New York Commission.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (splashing about wildly)—The trouble with the New York Commission is that they took a lot of data based on opinion. They had no scientific basis. They had no readings or facts to support their opinions.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (with heat, holding up report of New York Ventilation Commission)—Here are 200 pages of readings and facts! Why not look at them?

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (stubbornly)—The work was not scientific.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (patronizingly, yet with earnestness)—And yet five of the six members of the New York Commission are listed in *American Men of Science*, whereas I failed to find a single name representing the prominent critics of window ventilation.

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate (with dying gasp)—H'm—you've got to be practical as well as scientific.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (defeated, yet still hopeful)—Well—what shall we do about it?

The Mechanical Ventilation Advocate—Er-r-r (as one inspired), we might refer it to a committee.

The Window-Gravity Advocate (thrilled with anticipation)—By Jove—that's a happy solution. Shake.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, concludes Dr. Palmer, here we are.

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ALL MATERIALS READI-CUT
WE PAY THE FREIGHT

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Living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, clothes closets. Three other plans in catalog. All materials readi-cut.

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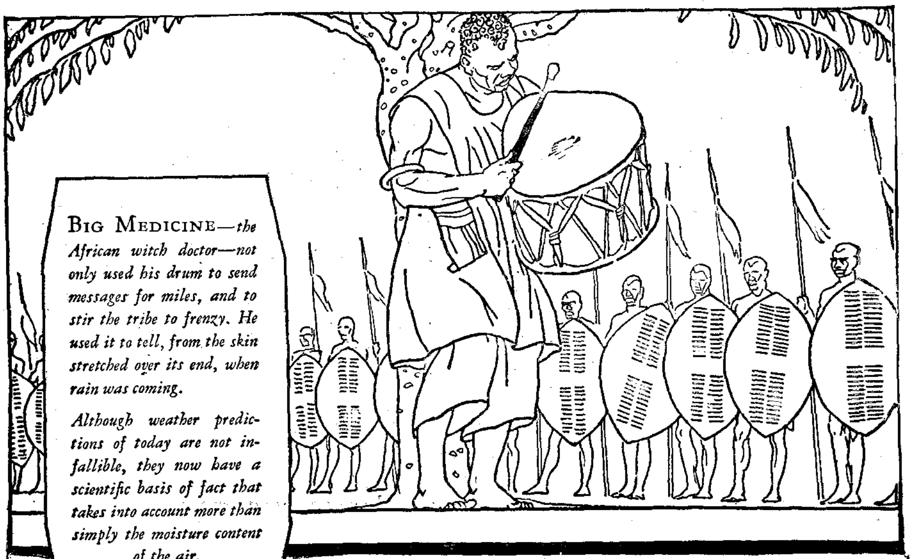
STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates

GUARDING THE CIRCULAR SAW

VICTIMS to the saw make up a full third of those who lose their lives in the wood-working industries, not to mention those whom fate allows to live without fingers, arms, legs, noses, or other valuable anatomical adjuncts, we are told by E. G. Sheibley and C. G. Chipchase in *The National Safety News* (Chicago). The former is chief engineer and the latter a mechanical engineer in the department of safety of the California Industrial Accident Commission. Guarding saws, these experts tell us, is not so simple as it looks.

The requirement that hooded guards must be used has brought forth objections from both employers and employees. In the case of "special" work the guard frequently interferes with the use of the saw. Where the stock covers the saw, reasonable protection is furnished, but there still remains the hazard of "kick-back." A "splitter" in many cases will give reasonable protection, but it can not be used for such operations as grooving where the board has to pass over the top of the saw. They go on:

> On variety work the time required to adjust the guard is often greater than the time necessary to perform the work. This waste is objected to by both employers and employees. Often the guard is removed by one man and then not replaced by the next employee who uses the saw. There yet remains to be invented a guard that will provide protection for all kinds of work with a minimum of necessary adjustment.
>
> It has been difficult to secure the cooperation of contractors in providing guards for saws used on construction work, where the hazards are much greater than in a permanent wood-working plant. There is a need for a complete study of the circular-saw-guard problem.
>
> More injuries are caused by power saws than by any other type of machine or machine tool. Probably one-third of all fatalities reported by the wood-working industry are due to saws, and in addition saws cause a very large percentage of dismemberments. An effective guard will largely eliminate the personal equation, which is an important factor in practically all accidents, but apparently will not offset the neglect to properly reset or sharpen the saw as occasion demands.
>
> Some hazards are more difficult to guard against than others, and in certain kinds of work there are no entirely satisfactory practical saw-guards. However, in nearly every case something can be done to make the job safer, reduce accidents materially or eliminate them altogether.
>
> At best, mechanical guards eliminate only part of the accidents. It is important that close attention be paid not only to the proper use of guards, but also to safe methods and practise, developing caution and carefulness on the part of workmen in handling the saws, and educating them to the dangers involved in working with this class of machinery.
>
> In addition to requirements which apply above the table, the exposed part of saw underneath the table should be completely protected. This protection may be satisfactorily provided by a suction hood for carrying off the sawdust.
>
> Under no circumstances should either



BIG MEDICINE—*the African witch doctor—not only used his drum to send messages for miles, and to stir the tribe to frenzy. He used it to tell, from the skin stretched over its end, when rain was coming.*

Although weather predictions of today are not infallible, they now have a scientific basis of fact that takes into account more than simply the moisture content of the air.

A question isn't answered . . . unless it's answered RIGHT

Fairy tales, Easter bunnies and Santa Claus may be harmless food for children, but in the big matters of life only the truth satisfies. This is particularly so of those scientific instruments which indicate human or industrial health. For the difference of a degree may mean life or death, in the human body, and in intricate industrial processes.

The men who first developed the thermometer were satisfied with nothing short of the truth. The men in the Taylor Instrument Companies who carry that first development farther, to the greater protection of human life and property, are just as insistent on accuracy.

Today there is scarcely an industry, scarcely a human activity, which *Tycos* instruments are not protecting. They answer the questions of temperature recording, measurement and control, of weather forecast—and answer them *right*.

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Office Thermometers An aid in promoting human efficiency.

Wall Thermometers To help you to maintain a temperature in your house conducive to good health.

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Home Set Bake Oven Thermometer, Candy Thermometer, Sugar Meter. The secret of accurate results in cooking.

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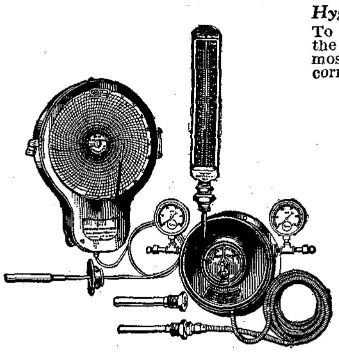

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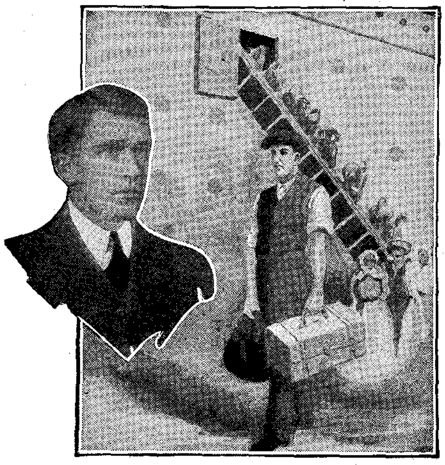

He Had Only $35 When He Landed

—now a prominent executive

"When I arrived in New York, in 1914, I had $35 in cash, a lot of pep, and not an English word in my vocabulary.

"My first job, in a Wisconsin creamery, paid me $10 a month and board. At night school, in Green Bay, I learned English.

"In the winter of 1919 I took my first course with LaSalle—in Traffic Management. From 1919 to 1921 I pursued LaSalle training in Business Management, and to this course I attribute most of the progress I have since made; as without the knowledge and inspiration it gave me, I am sure I should not have attained the position I now hold."

James C. Norgaard, of Superior, Nebraska, who wrote the above letter, is today an officer of the grain exchange, director in the local building and loan association, president of an ice cream company, and general manager of one of the largest co-operative creameries in the world."

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If you are eager to get ahead, you will wish to learn more of the success-methods James C. Norgaard and thousands of others have employed so profitably.

The coupon brings this information to you FREE, together with a 64-page book setting forth the opportunities in the business field in which you most prefer to win success.

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STAMMERING

If the stammerer can talk with ease when alone, and most of them can, but stammers in the presence of others, it must be that in the presence of others he does something that interferes with Nature in the speech process. If then we know what it is that interferes, and the stammerer be taught how to avoid that, it must be that he is getting rid of the thing that makes him stammer. That's the philosophy of our method of cure. Let us tell you about it.

SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, Tyler, Texas.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

the saw-guard or the gage be adjusted while the saw is running.

Since the guard enters into the operation as much as the saw itself it must be practical and efficient, must not interfere with the work, must be capable of being easily and readily adjusted, and must be so arranged that it may be quickly removed and replaced for setting-up purposes. Its construction must be such that it will fulfil the purpose for which it is intended, namely, to prevent injury.

It is not difficult the writer tells us, to guard saws used for routine operations where the same kind of stock is worked and the same sort of operation is performed continuously. But where a variety of work is done or where the jobs are special, or when short and odd jobs of various kinds are done, satisfactory guarding is not so easy. The latter type of work is found most frequently in smaller wood-working shops and especially in carpenter, jobbing and pattern-shops. The use of single saws for many purposes is common in such locations. To quote further:

The jobs which take only a minute are the ones which frequently cause injuries when guards are not used. Workmen frequently attempt to remove, adjust or change a guard while the saw is *running.* This practise is extremely dangerous.

There is an order in California which prohibits the use of a circular rip or cut-off saw with a crack greater than two inches in depth. This is intended to minimize the chance of the saw breaking while in operation.

It is not uncommon to go into a mill and find the saw-guards lifted out of place, hung on a nail on a near-by post or swung around out of the way for some special work, and not replaced when the regular line of work is continued. There are always excuses made as to why the guard is not in use. Some are better than others, but the fact remains that the law requires that these guards be in continual use.

When the employer is willing to place a guard on the saw, the full cooperation of the employees using the saw must be assured, and it is logical that the employee should be penalized for the nonuse of a safety device furnished for his protection. The removal of a guard may be a misdemeanor as well. When the employer fails to provide guards and protection to his employees, and an employee is injured, then the employer is penalized.

The following suggestions are quoted in part from a list compiled and used with good results:

It is unsafe to use a saw without a guard.

A dull saw is dangerous. Sooner or later the saw must break.

A rip-saw should not be used for cross-cutting.

Stop your saw before leaving it. The other fellow may slip and fall against it and be injured.

It is dangerous to stand near a saw when it is being used by another workman. Flying chips are dangerous, also the saw may break.

***For* Sore Throat**

use Absorbine, Jr.
–inside and outside

USED as a gargle, a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. in water destroy germs, relieve irritation and soothe the inflamed tissue.

Outside, used full strength, it breaks up the congestion and relaxes tension of the muscles.

Keep it handy—use it freely—it has many other valuable uses.

At all druggists', $1.25 or postpaid.

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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

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Through a justly famous easy method of spare-time study at home you may make words the playthings of your moods, the tools of your necessities. You can learn how to weave them into stories that sell; advertisements that convince; letters that win.

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, Dept. 1029, New York

Springfield, Missou

Always shut saw down before adjusting guards or fixtures.

Cracked saws are dangerous until drilled, because they are liable to fly into pieces.

Keep your eyes open when around band-saws. Rubber matting will prevent slipping.

"Watch your step" when around swinging saws. Stumbling has caused many accidents.

Be sure that all equipment, including guards, is up to standard and that everything is safe on jointers, disk sanders, stickers, surfacers, boring-machines, tenoners, etc.

CASTING TUBES IN A WHIRLING MOLD

STEEL TUBING IS NOW CAST in centrifugal machines, the metal adhering to the whirling mold and thus assuming the tubular shape. Later the plan has been extended to the production of bars. This new method has had to stand the fire of adverse criticism, and unusual interest attached to the opening paper at one of the technical sessions of a recruit meeting of the American Society for Steel Treating, in Washington, in which "Centrifugal Casting of Steel" was discust by Leon Cammen, associate editor of *Mechanical Engineering* and consulting engineer. Says *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland):

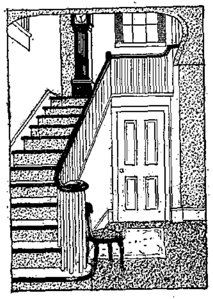
> This paper discust in the first section the subject of centrifugal tube casting, giving its present and prospective field of application and limitations, particularly where the cast tube competes with tubing made by the piercing process. The second part was devoted to the newer development of centrifugally casting bars. The author pointed out that this method produces superior metal at a cost estimated to be $3.50 to $8.50 less than by present processes. Mr. Cammen briefly described the mechanical and metallurgical features of centrifugal casting, using lantern slides.
>
> As might be supposed, this paper provoked much discussion. G. A. Dornin, Gathmann Engineering Co., Baltimore, stated that with the single exception of seamless tubing, it has been the custom to cast steel in ingot form and then by rolling or hammering to reduce to blooms, billets, bars, etc. Ingots are believed to have interstices between the crystals as cast, and the hammering is considered necessary to eliminate these spaces. Dr. H. W. Gillett, head, division of metallurgy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, chairman of the session, suggested that to make a fair comparison between the centrifugal casting and ingot casting, one should consider the difference in metal freezing rates. This suggestion resulted in a somewhat lengthy consideration of cooling rates and their effects.
>
> Mr. Cammen answered numerous questions which the paper had created. Included in information brought out was the fact that in centrifugal casting the metal can be poured relatively cold. In experimentation the first three-fourths of the ladle is poured into ordinary ingots and the last one-fourth into the centrifugal machine equipped with a large spout to receive the metal rapidly. It was evident that much of the misunderstanding over cooling rates was due to the fact that most speakers were comparing the cooling of full-size ingots with the cooling of bars not exceeding a few inches in thickness.

$4000.00

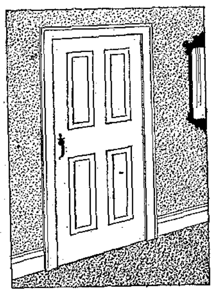
for the best question ASKERS

MOST UNUSUAL PRIZE CONTEST EVER HELD
NO QUESTIONS TO ANSWER . . . NO RIDDLES TO SOLVE . . .
NO NAMES OR SLOGANS TO INVENT

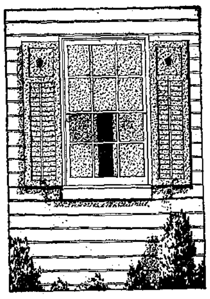
Wouldn't you like to know why Pondosa can help you get an entrance as charming and lasting as those of famous Colonial homes?



When you came to the main stairway, where would you plan to use Pondosa Pine?



Can't you imagine the need for thoroughly seasoned lumber in doors, baseboards, mouldings, paneling?



A little thought about windows, siding, cornices and other parts of a house will quickly suggest a set of questions.

PERHAPS you are building a home. Perhaps you are planning to build, soon. Perhaps you hope to build your own home—some day.

Lumber is one of the most important materials that goes into a home. On it depends long life and staunchness—beauty of trim and finish—the lasting trueness of doors and windows—the results of paint and varnish—a hundred and one things that make for pride and satisfaction.

One of the very choicest woods for building purposes that grows in America is Pondosa Pine. If you were going to let a contract tomorrow, would you specify Pondosa? If so, where—and why?

To encourage you to know all about Pondosa, we are offering $4000 in cash prizes for the best sets of questions regarding its use.

The architect, contractor and lumber dealer, too, should know *all* about Pondosa. Its advantages over other materials for certain purposes. What it means in building economy. Why it appeals to careful carpenters and foremost manufacturers of window sash, doors and interior and exterior trim.

Therefore, they may try for the prizes, and to make this contest eminently fair we are dividing it into four classes. One—Home owners. Two—Architects. Three—Contractors. Four—Lumber dealers.

24 PRIZES IN ALL—*Four* $500 *Prizes*

We will pay $500 in cash in each class for the best set of questions about the use of Pondosa Pine.

Twenty $100 *Prizes*

We will also pay $100 in cash to each of the five home owners, $100 each to the five architects, $100 each to the five contractors, and $100 each to the five lumber dealers whose sets of questions shall be judged to be the next best.

You have three months in which to prepare and send in your questions, but it will pay you to start working on them now. The number of questions asked will not alone decide the winner. You may send as many sets as you wish. You may get all the help you need from any architect, contractor or carpenter. Send your questions to Contest Editor, Dept. 32, Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Oregon.

CONTEST RULES

1. Contest opens March 1, 1927. Closes May 31. 1927. Questions must be postmarked not later than May 31, 1927, to be eligible for entrance. The winners will be those who in the opinion of the judges submit the best sets of questions. Checks will be sent winners as soon as decisions can be made. Public announcement of winners will be made in September.
2. If you are a home owner or prospective home owner, please plainly write your name and address at top of each sheet.
3. If you are an architect, contractor or lumber dealer the questions should be written on your business stationery.
4. Any firm or any or all of the individuals in an architect's, contractor's or dealer's office may compete.
5. If in the opinion of the judges two or more contestants are tied for any of the prizes, the full amount of that prize will be given to each.
6. The judges will be selected by the Western Pine Manufacturers Association. Their decisions shall be final.
7. Do not write for information about this contest. All the information is contained on this page.

Pondosa Pine
The Pick o' the Pines

INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

MORE LIGHT ON INSTALMENT SELLING

PAYING FOR THINGS ON "EASY" TERMS has become such a conspicuous element in American life, and so large a factor in our prosperity, that the economists have been doing a great deal of worrying about it. Recently there have been several particularly exhaustive studies of instalment selling which compel notice. A business man and student of economics writing in *The Yale Review* condemns the American development of partial payment buying as an economic sin for which retribution will be "automatic and inevitable." On the other hand, a University of Pennsylvania economist, after long and careful study, comes to the opinion that the new system is here to stay and performs a useful and important function in our economic structure. And a great Western newspaper has been carrying on an investigation for six months which leads it to the conclusion that instalment buying is, after all, economically sound. All of these reports have won editorial notice and comment pro and con.

If we turn first to the survey made by the Portland *Oregonian*, which that paper declares to be the most comprehensive and authoritative ever taken on the subject, we find many dissenting views recorded, with the more favorable predominating. Questionnaires were sent out to bankers in all the important cities of the country to be redistributed to leaders in various industries and trades. The answers to the questions are compiled as follows by *The Oregonian:*

	Yes	*No*
1. Directly or indirectly increased production and made for general business prosperity?	1,080	131
2. Come to stay?	1,200	62
3. Had a tendency to level the summer slump in buying?	804	353
4. Affected the amount of savings accounts? (An ambiguously worded question, to which the answer has little significance, as it is not specific as to whether the effect is good or bad. Bankers contend it has had an excellent effect on saving.)	674	555
5. Led to a dangerous credit situation?	674	622
6. Materially increased the proportion of purchases of luxuries?	1,238	116
7. Had the psychological effect of inducing purchasers to plunge without sufficient realization of eventual payment?	980	266
8. Reduced the amount of money available for investment?	784	450
9. Increased the cost of goods to the consumer?	981	315

From the replies and from other evidence gathered by the Oregon paper the following points are brought out as "safe and sound supplementary conclusions":

> Instalment buying of necessities is sound economic practise and far better than the open-account system.
>
> It is a matter of control and can not be considered an evil in itself.
>
> It permits the consumer to benefit by the use of the goods while paying for them.
>
> It causes a family to adopt a budget and may be the inception of future systematic saving.
>
> It stimulates thrift, increases consumption and raises the standard of living.
>
> It is a permanent part of our credit structure and method of distribution.
>
> It increases the activity of men to keep pace with their buying—which is at the basis of prosperity.
>
> It has not undermined the economic structure of the country by undue inflation of credit.
>
> By increasing quantity production, it decreases the cost of goods to the consumer, despite financing charges.
>
> It has contributed more than any other major factor in the rebuilding of business and the general readjustment that has taken place since the war.
>
> It has eliminated class feeling and has made it possible for individuals of moderate incomes to enjoy pleasures and recreations of educational nature.
>
> It is a menace when credit is extended injudiciously, but this same would hold against the open-account system.
>
> It is a sound practise when the following economic principle is used as a guide: The down payment should be great enough to cover selling cost and depreciation up to the time the seller fails to get his first monthly payment, delinquency is definitely established and the merchandise repossest. Time payments should extend no longer than the salable life of the merchandise.

From the replies as classified and digested for *The Oregonian* by the Lumberman's Trust Company Bank of Portland, the following statement of majority opinion is drawn up:

> Instalment buying is the backbone of America's prosperity, by leveling out the production curve. It has almost banished unemployment, creating more jobs through the increased production made necessary by the tremendous consumer demand.
>
> It has reduced the average cost of necessities and luxuries through quantity manufacture. It has increased wages, encouraged thrift and ambition, prevented spasmodic business depressions and made it possible for the wage-earner of America to find contentment in the possession of those things which even the rich of other countries seldom can afford.

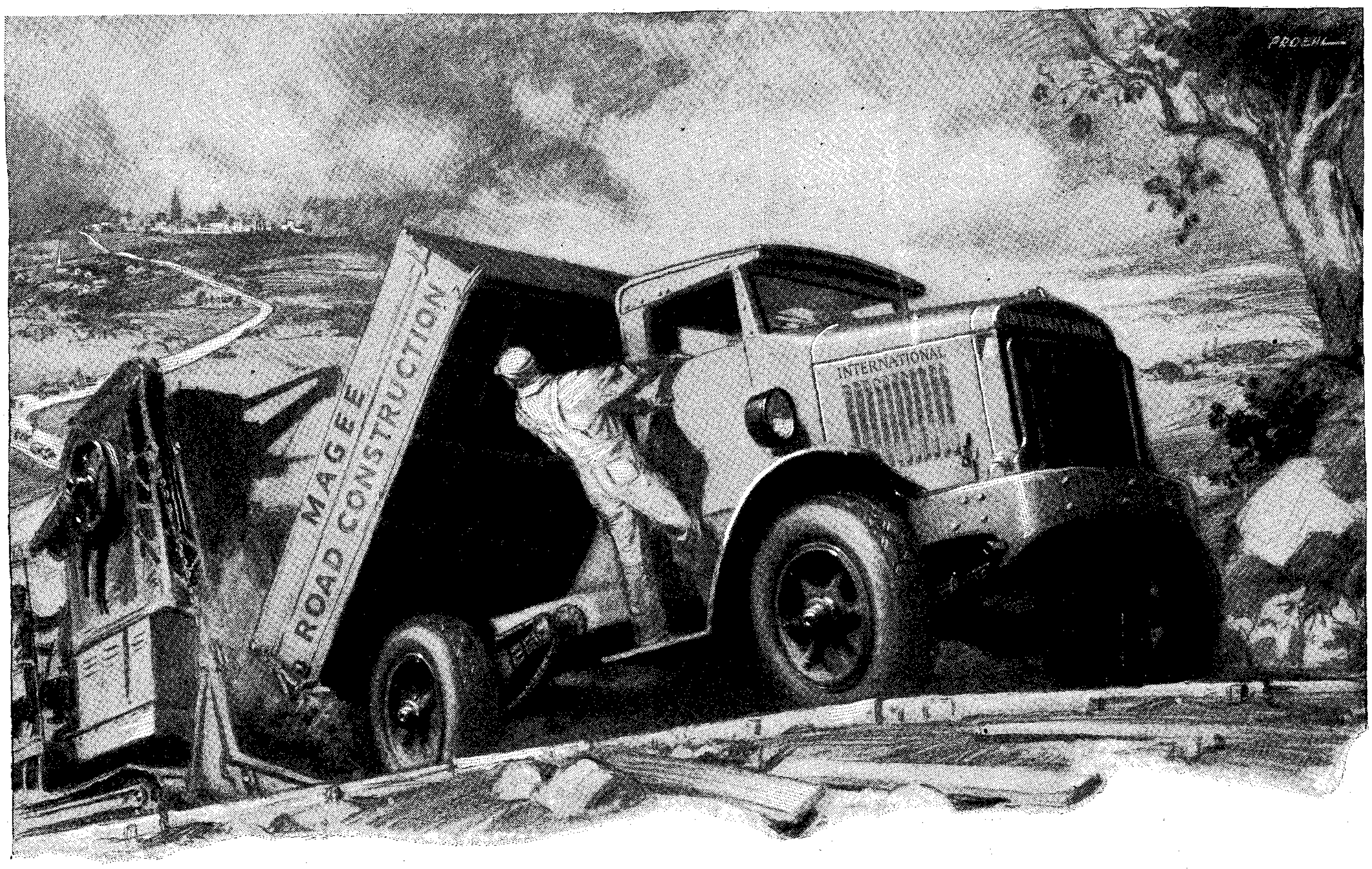
A minority are said to hold that "instalment buying and selling is a menace, causing the workman to pledge his future and place a mortgage on his earning power which will tend to bring a reckoning day that will shake the credit structure, should hard times develop."

In the cities surveyed it was reported that on the average about 39 per cent. of the workingmen's future wages was mortgaged for deferred-payment purchases. The purposes for which payments were made in these cities were proportionately as follows, we are told: "Homes, 28 per cent.; automobiles, 35 per cent.; clothing, 9 per cent.; jewelry, radios and non-essentials, 10 per cent.; and furniture, washing-machines and essential household equipment, 18 per cent."

The conclusions reached by *The Oregonian* seem to the Chicago *Evening Post* to be fairly representative of the business opinion of the nation. That "the advantages have been held to offset materially the disadvantages" is held to be "fortunate in view of the general belief that instalment buying will be a permanent business factor." But a business authority, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) finds it difficult to argue a healthy state of trade if 39 per cent. of the future wages of workingmen are tied up in instalment payments. It wonders "what part of the 39 per cent. of future wages mortgaged goes into luxuries." And it protests:

> On the whole, mortgaging future wages and salaries is not to be commended. Salaries and wages are subject to change through the trends and necessities of trade. They are not fixt but fluid. In a way, then, these mortgages upon the future, fixt by employees, tend to hamper the conduct of business at its source; they tend to an unwritten compulsion upon employers to continue wages under which the mortgages have been issued. It has never been the policy to encourage wage-earners or salaried men to borrow upon their prospects.
>
> It is much better to put savings in a bank until the time when the luxury can be bought and paid for. And it may be added that then in most cases the luxury should be denied and the necessity substituted. Furthermore, a general business energized by the consumption of luxuries is upon an unsound base.

The elaborate study of the "Social and Economic Consequences of Buying on the Instalment Plan," made by Prof. Wilbur C. Plummer of the University of Pennsylvania, and published in *The Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science covers the whole field in a most painstaking manner. Professor Plummer reminds us that about $6,000,000,000 worth, or 15 per cent. of all goods bought at retail, are purchased on the instalment plan. The amount of instalment debt outstanding at a given time is $2,750,000,000. This looks large but



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Write us and we will give you the names of contractors who build roads with International Trucks in your own part of the country—such men, for instance, as S. R. Rosoff, New York, who operates 32 Internationals; L. M. Gray of Jacksonville, 18 Internationals; M. O. Weaver of Iowa Falls, 41 Internationals; and Claude Mayhugh of Los Angeles who owns 26 Internationals.

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The International line includes the Special Delivery for loads up to ¾ ton, 4 and 6-cylinder Speed Trucks of 1¼-ton and 1½-ton sizes, Heavy-Duty Trucks ranging from 1½-ton to 5-ton sizes, Motor Coaches, and McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors. Served by 125 Company-owned branches in the United States. Write for literature.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

is not so great in proportion to the total amount of outstanding credit in the country, which exceeds $120,000,000,000. About half of the instalment debt is for automobiles. It has been estimated that 75 per cent. of all automobiles, 85 or 90 per cent. of all furniture, 80 per cent. of all phonographs, 75 per cent. of washing-machines, 65 per cent. of vacuum cleaners, 25 per cent. of all jewelry, and the greater part of all pianos, sewing-machines, radios, and electric refrigerators, are sold by partial payment. About $140,000,000 worth of clothing is sold per annum on this plan.

The tremendous increase in instalment-selling in the last six or seven years is attributed by Dr. Plummer chiefly to stiffening competition, modern advertising and high-pressure salesmanship, increased incomes of the working classes, and an ability of our producers to create beyond the ability of our consumers to purchase on a cash basis. The argument that people are going into debt for luxuries is met by this writer with the assertion that labor-saving devices in the home really release productive effort for other purposes. He also denies that instalment-buying necessarily takes wealth out of productive channels, arguing that savings accounts and capital are turned into such channels while various goods are bought with current income. After all, he says, it is absolutely impossible to draw the line between necessities and luxuries, since it is a matter of individual point of view. The tremendous rise of finance companies to take care of instalment credits has added a new element to our banking system. Their services, of course, are highly paid for, and the compensation divided between them and the retailers means that "it costs the buyer as much more to buy on the instalment as it would if he borrowed the money at an interest rate of from 11 to 40 per cent. and paid cash."

Dr. Plummer finds it hard to say whether instalment-buying makes people more, or less, thrifty, but statistics show that during the period of intense development of the new system savings have grown, not only absolutely but considered in relation to the rise in prices, on a per capita basis and in proportion to income.

True, a piling up of credits may lead to a period of depression, but Professor Plummer seems to think that instalment-selling alone can not take much of the blame for the next depression, because it is so small a part of our total volume of credit. He points out that commodity prices have been going down rather than up in the last six years, and that the instalment plan by encouraging mass production has actually made automobiles cheaper. So the new system can not be said to have produced price inflation. While instalment-buying, through piling up a huge quantity of unpaid-for goods in addition to unsold stocks, may prolong the next depression, Professor Plummer suggests that new extensions of instalment credit may be just the thing to pull us out of the slump. His study of the effects of the system in the region affected by the anthracite strike of a year ago indicates "that selling on the instalment plan is a sound way of doing business."

After stating various facts he sets down his own personal opinion as follows:

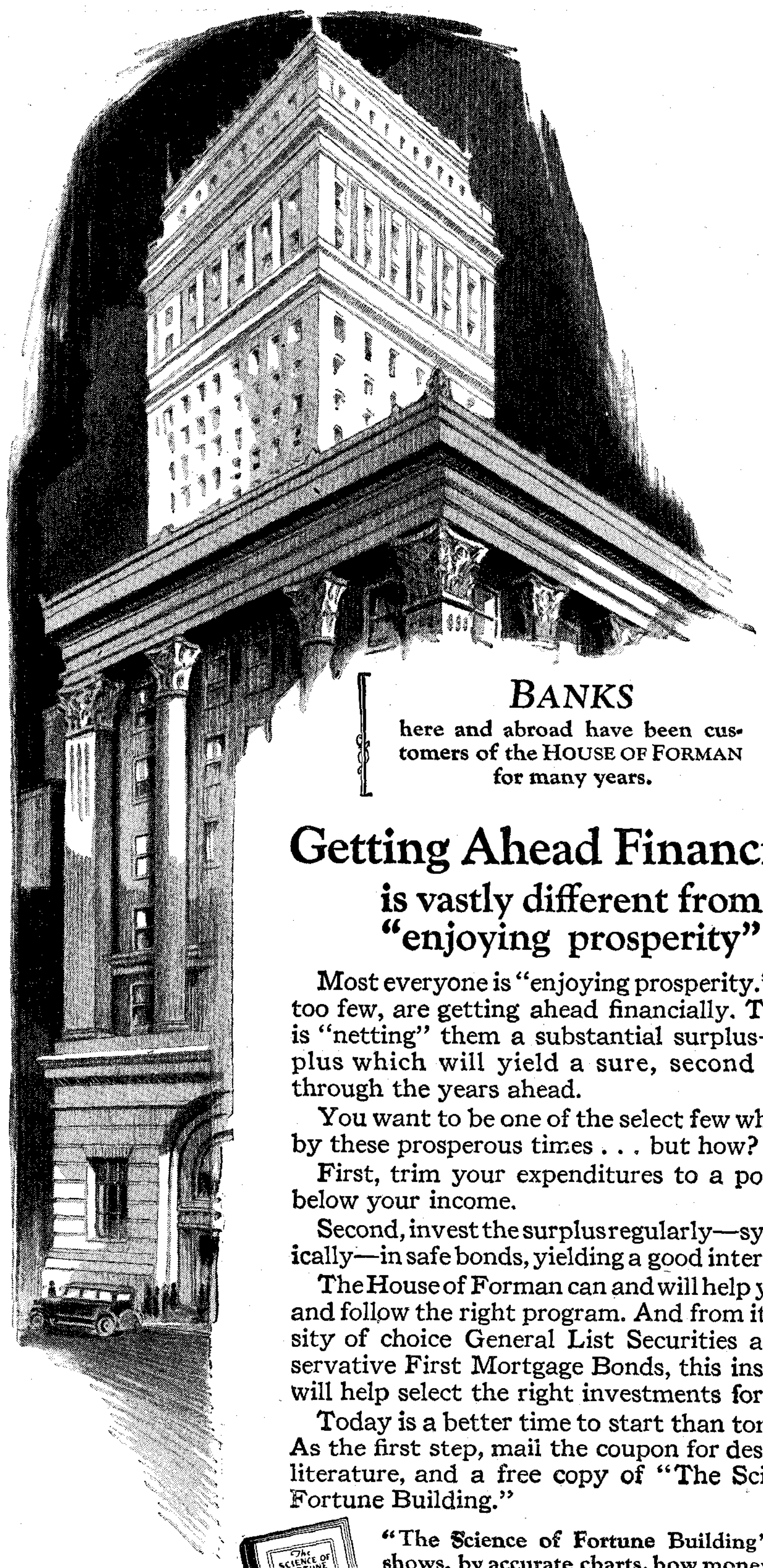
> We believe that the instalment system performs a useful function in our economic structure, and that it is here to stay. There are abuses which must be eliminated, such as extending credit without regard for any principles of sound credit. This kind of instalment credit brings disaster to both borrower and lender as does the unwise extension of every other kind of credit. Then, too, there are dangers lurking in the use of the system which must be guarded against. But we believe that the system is an important contribution to modern economic organization, and that in time to come it will be recognized as such, even by those conservative people who, at the present time, see little good in it.

Finally, we turn to the unfavorable article in *The Yale Review* by C. Reinold Noyes, a St. Paul business man and student of economics. He seems to agree with the railroad president who called it "the uneasy payment plan" the other day. After an extended canvass of the subject, Mr. Noyes asserts that the instalment plan is the method of milking dry the now extremely prosperous working class. "The day of reckoning will come sooner or later." According to Mr. Noyes:

> From the standpoint of the consumer the disadvantages of financing prosperity on next year's income consist primarily of all the age-old disadvantages of being in debt. From the standpoint of the producer, the fundamental weakness of this practise is its futility.

The partial-payment plan, insists Mr. Noyes, is a "process of exaggerating the peaks and valleys of the business cycle by which a fool and his money are parted for the years to come." He believes that:

> When the next period of general depression is upon us, those manufacturers and retailers who have been unduly stimulating their sales by the deferred-payment plan will doubtless find their market flooded with second-hand automobiles and other apparatus of living, "repossest" from delinquent purchasers. At the same time their normal market will have contracted, due to the diminished purchasing power always present in hard times. Finally, the frame of mind of the consuming public will be adverse to going into debt, as it always is when the future is gloomy and uncertain. Each one of these factors operating singly is enough to depress any industry. The simultaneous combination of all three in these specific industries will greatly enhance the normal contraction of business, and the effects will be extremely severe. Perhaps such an experience is the only lesson which will cure these trades of a wholly fallacious and unsound economic policy. And, perhaps, the losses inflicted on the



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

> purchasers who can not retain their partially paid-for utilities will also exercise a wholesome restraint in the future upon the consuming public.
>
> Since practically all consumers' installment paper is carried by retailers, or is discounted by them with banks or finance corporations "with recourse," any crumbling of this credit structure will immediately involve retailers only. Manufacturers will at first suffer only in respect of a contraction in their markets. Nevertheless, in an effort to maintain their outlets and to sustain their dealer organizations, it is highly probable that many will, in the early stages of a depression, step in with relief measures and so become themselves involved, through advances and guaranties, in a gradually worsening credit situation which will eventually prove their own undoing as well.

Eventually, concludes this writer, the effects of the collapse will become general, "and the economic sins of our intemperate producers and consumers will be visited upon all of us"—"retribution for economic sin is automatic and inevitable."

OUR ELECTRICAL LEADERSHIP

ONE of the reasons for American industrial efficiency is found by the writer of an article in the bulletin published by the Stock Exchange house of Dominick and Dominick in the fact that the United States now produces more electric power than all the rest of the world combined. It is noted that:

> While the total production of kilowatt hours in the United States is six times that of Canada, its nearest competitor, the per capita output ranks third. The most extraordinary fact is that Great Britain and Germany are last in the list of great industrial nations.

Comparative figures are given in this table prepared by the London *Economist:*

Country	*Total Output of Electricity (Millions of Units)*	*Output per Head of Population (Units)*
Canada	10,490	1,190
Switzerland	4,170	1,070
United States	65,801	623
Sweden	3,200	533
Belgium	2,250	296
France	9,700	248
Italy	7,600	197
Great Britain	8,125	190
Germany	11,521	185
Holland	896	126
Denmark	231	70
Total	123,984	380

The small output in Great Britain may be explained in part, we read in the Dominick and Dominick bulletin, "by the industrial depression that has prevailed in that country since 1920; and industry accounts for 70 per cent. of the total demand." It is further stated that:

> Chiefly as a consequence of inefficient utilization, the average price per unit in Great Britain is 24 per cent. higher than in the United States. In both countries the price is considerably higher than in any other nation.

Production of electric power has been growing steadily in this country. As against 47,659,000 kilowatt hours in 1922 and 59,000,000 in 1924, the total estimated production for 1926 was 73,000,000 kilowatt hours. "This has been accompanied by a greater efficiency due to larger central stations and interconnecting systems." And yet there seems to be much room for further expansion:

> Out of 26,000,000 homes in the United States 16,650,000 are electrified. But these are only partially electrified; and the electric power companies are supplying little more than 5 per cent. of the total power used in industry.

SEVEN INVESTMENT RULES

EVERY once in a while somebody lays down a set of rules or commandments for the investing public. So we may run the risk of repeating some previously quoted advice in part in quoting seven crisp rules summing up an article on investments by Willford I. King of the National Bureau of Economic Research, which appears in *Business* (Detroit):

> 1. Never buy the securities of an unseasoned enterprise.
> 2. Never put all your investment eggs in one basket.
> 3. Don't buy an issue solely on the advice of the fellow that has it for sale.
> 4. Put only a part of your money into such securities as high-grade bonds, which, in time of inflation, will not rise with the general price-level.
> 5. Don't deal on margin, and especially don't sell short.
> 6. When security prices are high, don't buy stocks of any kind, and don't buy bonds having more than two years to run.
> 7. Don't invest in the securities of a corporation until its past earnings and the true rating of its securities have been studied by yourself or your adviser.

BRITAIN A BORROWING NATION

FOR the first time in modern history Great Britain finds itself a borrowing, not a lending nation, writes Raymond Swing from London to the New York *Evening Post.* It seems that figures issued recently by the Board of Trade revealed a deficit in the British 1926 trade balance of $60,000,000, whereas normally Britain has many times that amount every year to invest abroad. According to Mr. Swing:

> The deficit does not represent a permanent change in British economic life, but is the result of the general strike and the coal stoppage.
>
> The net loss in foreign trade, compared with 1925, is $330,000, which is more than accounted for in the decline of exports of coal, iron, and steel.
>
> America again came to the rescue last year by paying heavily for British rubber and tea, and the income from British investments abroad, particularly in rubber, oil, and tea, shows an increase of $100,000,000.

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You are a vast community of people representing every honest walk in life—farmers, bankers, tradesmen, merchants, laborers, manufacturers, employers and employees, and professional men and women—young and old—all banded together in a common enterprise for the common good.

If you and your families could be brought together, you would populate one of the largest cities in the world. What a city it would be, with every family striving to safeguard its own future through a single co-operative institution for insurance and savings!

A Prosperous Year

In 1926, this Company, which you own, wrote another chapter of progress:

New insurance over **900 Million Dollars.**

Total insurance in force over **5¾ Billion Dollars.**

Paid to members and beneficiaries over **133 Million Dollars,**

including over **53 Millions in Dividends.**

You, the policy-holders, have accumulated assets of more than 1¼ Billion Dollars. This money plus your future deposits and compound interest will eventually provide for payment of the Company's obligations to you and your beneficiaries.

We believe we are one of the companies Hon. Charles Evans Hughes had in mind when he recently said:

> "I like to think of the spirit of life insurance, for it is the spirit of achievement."

Nylic Is Your Investing Agent

The fund of more than 1¼ Billion Dollars is invested in accordance with the strict requirements of the laws of the State of New York; and it plays a substantial part in the development of the nation's farms, homes, railroads and public works.

As policy-holders, you practise thrift. You invest soundly and safely. Your money will be available to you and your dependents, impressed with emergency-power, at a time when it will be needed most.

That is what Mr. Hughes meant when he said, in the address to which I have just referred, that a life insurance policy was the best guardian of the purse that had ever been discovered.

Small Average Policy

Your total insurance is impressive; but if you divide it by 2,220,784, the number of policies, you will find that the size of the average policy is only $2,590.

Of course, some members have more than one policy; and many of you are also insured in other companies. But the great majority are UNDERINSURED, as you will see.

Cash Value of Life

Fire insurance and life insurance protect values. The value of a worker's life is the cash worth of his future net earnings, usually far greater than the value of his property. The following points may help you to estimate the monetary value of your life.

The United States Government fixed $10,000 as the insurable life-value of American soldiers and sailors in the Great War, *mostly young unmarried men who had been earning small incomes or none at all.*

Recently, according to the *New York Times*, the American Statistical Association declared that the money value of the average American life (including children and adults who earn no income) is $17,500! *As an income-earner, the value of your life is much greater.*

Consider the capital required to produce income from interest. At 5%, it takes $24,000 to yield $1,200 a year—$100 a month.

How Much Insurance is Needed?

The answers to the following questions will enable you to measure your insurance needs: What is the minimum income you will require in your old age, or if you become totally and permanently disabled; and what is the smallest annual income your family could manage on if you were taken away?

Is it $500 a year, or $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, $10,000, or more?

How much will it require to settle your estate—to pay your debts, mortgages, and taxes, including the federal and state inheritance taxes?

How much cash will be needed at your death, or the death of your partner or an official of your company, to stabilize credit or to enable surviving partners or stockholders to acquire the deceased associate's interest in the business and carry on?

Your Program

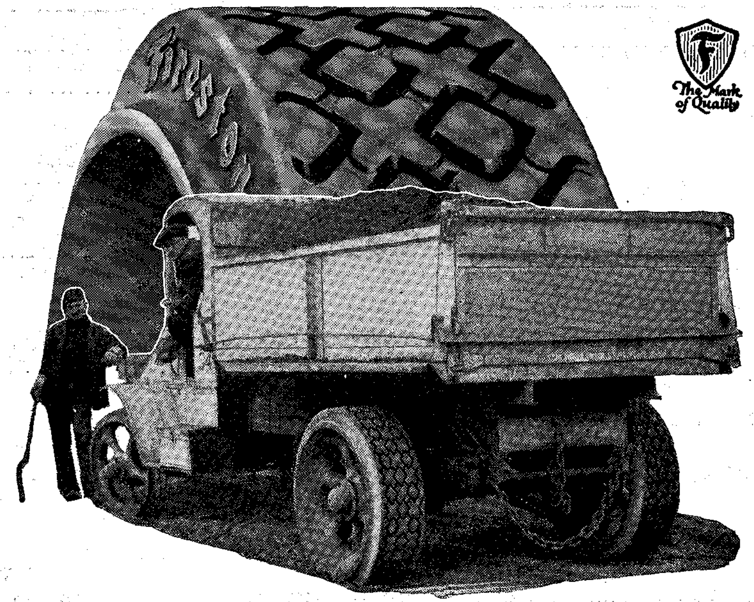
You probably have a program, because you are insured; but how does your program stand to-day? How far short is it of the safety mark or the mark you are aiming at? May I suggest that you figure it out for yourself, or call in one of our Agents to help you work out a plan suited to your needs, so that you may feel secure as to your own and your family's future.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, *President.*

Financial Summary, January 1, 1927

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate; First Mortgage Loans on Farms, Homes and Business Properties	**$440,388,584.62**	**Insurance and Annuity Reserves**	**$1,003,297,782.00**
Bonds U. S., other Gov'ts, States, Cities, Counties, Public Utilities, R. R.'s, etc.	**583,984,590.22**	**Dividends payable to Policy-holders in 1927**	**54,535,527.00**
Policy Loans, Cash and other Assets	**242,692,691.20**	**All other Liabilities**	**102,448,175.76**
		General Contingency Funds	**106,784,381.28**
Total	**$1,267,065,866.04**	**Total**	**$1,267,065,866.04**

Total Income in 1926 . . . . . $295,341,937.98



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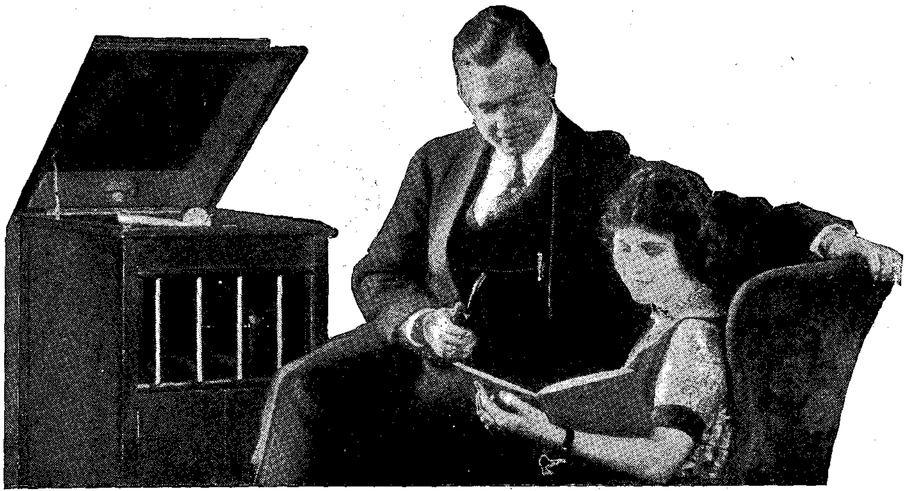
AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER. Harvey S. Firestone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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 15.—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government, demands that Great Britain rescind the order dispatching 15,000 soldiers to Shanghai and recognize the Canton Government as the only government of China. The British representative replies that the demands are impossible.

February 16.—Cantonese forces hurl the troops of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang back almost to Hangchow, 113 miles from Shanghai.

February 18.—The Cantonese army defeats the forces of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and loots Hangchow.

February 19.—Sporadic attacks on foreigners occur in the Shanghai international settlement after 60,000 Chinese workers, celebrating the Cantonese victory, go on strike and cause a general stoppage of industry.

Dr. Georg Brandes, noted Danish literary critic, dies in Copenhagen.

February 20.—Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, and Owen O'Malley, the British Chargé, sign an agreement providing for a new municipal council for the Hankow district in which the Chinese will have a majority.

The Belgian and Swedish Governments sign an agreement never to go to war with each other.

February 21.—Under the orders of General Li Pao-chang, Commissioner of Defense under Sun Chuan-fang, between 50 and 100 Chinese suspected of sympathizing with the Cantonese are beheaded in Shanghai and their heads exposed on bamboo poles about the city.

Italy declines President Coolidge's invitation to participate in another naval disarmament conference.

February 22.—Two Chinese gunboats mutiny and go over to the Cantonese, and in attempting to shell an arsenal in Shanghai send shells into the French concession, doing some material damage.

President Diaz of Nicaragua submits to the American Legation a proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance between Nicaragua and the United States.

DOMESTIC

February 15.—The French Government rejects President Coolidge's proposal for another naval disarmament conference, in a note made public by the State Department.

J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, is appointed by President Coolidge as Minister to Hungary; Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of State, as Minister to Sweden, and Hugh R. Wilson, chief of the Division of Current Information of the State Department, as Minister to Switzerland.

February 16.—Twenty-four people are killed and much property destroyed by a storm in California.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the McFadden-Pepper banking bill, 71 to 17.

February 17.—The Government orders 1,400 more marines to Nicaragua.

The McNary-Haugen farm-relief bill is passed by the House, 214 to 178.

The Texas State Senate votes, 19 to 7, to repeal the amnesty granted to former Gov. James E. Ferguson.

Thirty-four people are killed by a tornado sweeping through Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

President Coolidge's nomination of Ezra Brainerd, Jr., of Muskogee, Oklahoma, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission is confirmed by the Senate.

February 18.—The Senate adopts the conference report on the radio-control bill, and the measure now goes to the President.

February 19.—The Japanese Government, according to a notice received by the State Department, accepts President Coolidge's proposal for another naval disarmament conference.

February 20.—The State Department announces that Minister Eberhardt and Admiral Latimer have landed additional naval forces to keep the Corinto-Managua railroad open, and that the action is approved by the Nicaraguan Government.

A score of people are killed and heavy property damage is caused by a storm along the northern Atlantic seaboard.

February 21.—The House passes the Porter resolution requesting the President to call a new conference to draw up treaties between the United States and China independently of the other Powers.

February 22.—President Coolidge's address on Washington as the efficient farmer and business man is broadcast around the world by a hook-up of forty-two stations by the National Broadcasting Company.

William Hale Thompson wins the Republican nomination for Mayor of Chicago over Edward R. Litsinger, and Mayor William E. Dever is nominated by the Democrats over Martin Walsh.

Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, introduces a resolution giving the committee authority to investigate and study conditions and policies bearing upon the relationship between the Central American countries, Mexico and the United States.

The coal conference in Miami ends with a deadlock over the wage scale.

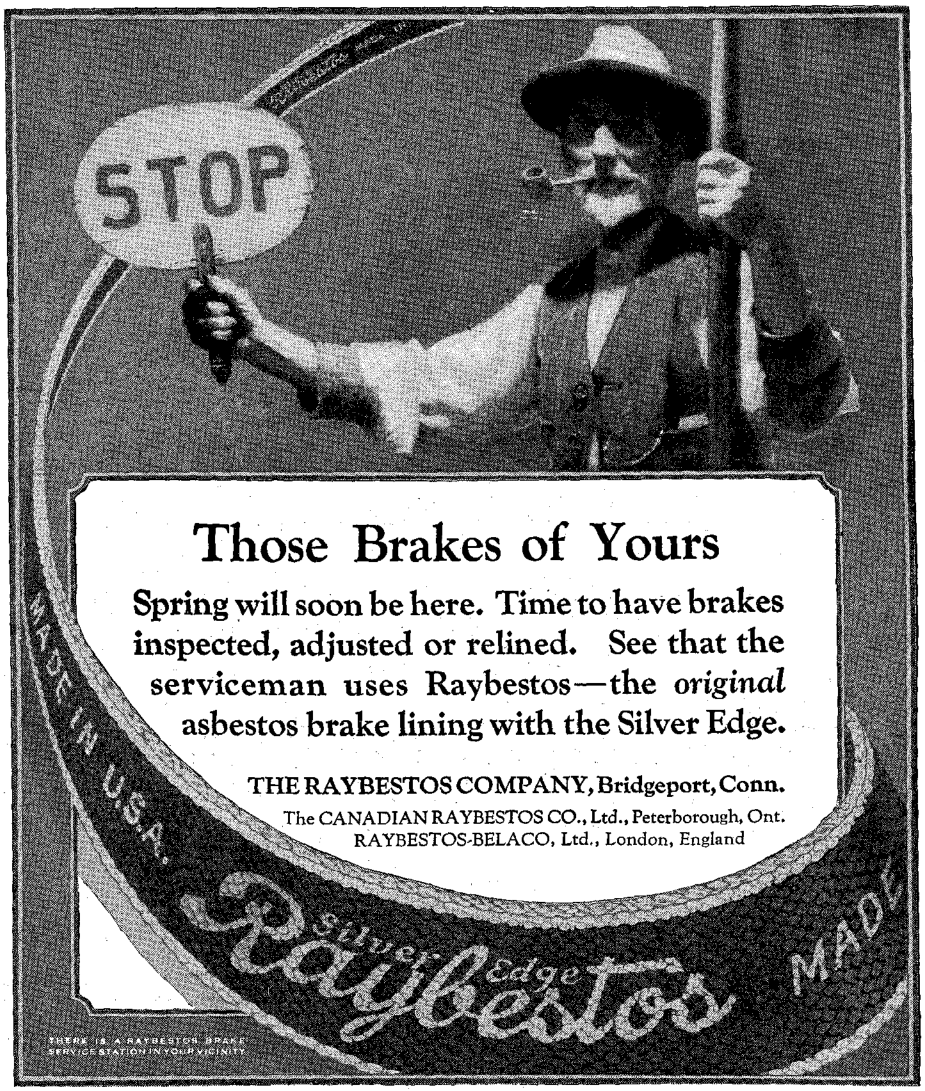
Fair Warning.—Sam, while walking in the woods late one afternoon, was surprized by a wildcat which proceeded to chase him to the top limbs of a large oak on the edge of a deep canyon.

The wildcat was climbing as fast as Sam, and soon had forced him perilously near the decaying end of a long limb extending beyond the edge of the precipice. Sam decided it was time to remonstrate.

"Wilecat," he said impressively, "wilecat, does yo' make me go one inch furdah, yo' is gwine to have to jump a long ways fo' yo' suppah!"—*American Legion Weekly.*

Horse and Horse.—Judge—"It seems very strange to me that you could keep on robbing that enormous corporation for so long without being caught."

Prisoner—"Well, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—*Life.*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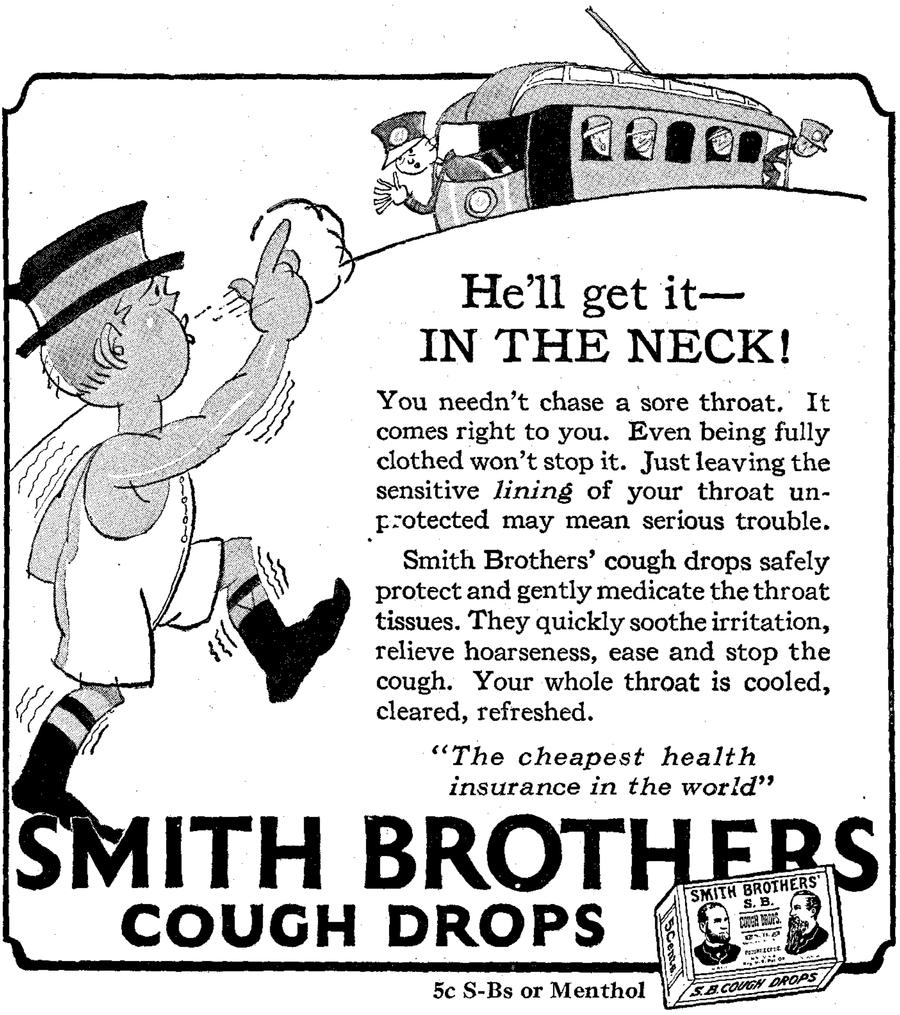
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CONVERSATION

—an interchange of ideas with
some other person or persons

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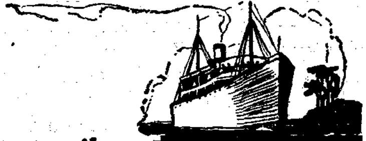

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ingredience.—"E. S.," Dayton, O.—As a noun this word is obsolete; it has not been used apparently in the past 250 years. The meaning was identical with the modern word *ingredients*.

new innovation.—"W. T. W.," Rugby, Tenn.—This expression is tautological. *Innovation* means, "the act of making a change in something established; the introduction of something new." Any innovation is bound to be new, just as a *beginning* is bound to be new; *a new innovation* is as inept an expression as *a new beginning*.

pin-money.—"C. P. C.," Washington, D. C.—The expression *pin-money* means, "an allowance made by a husband to his wife for personal use; apparel- or dress-money: so called because formerly pins were costly, and the sum allowed for their purchase large. By extension, any allowance to wife, daughter, or sister for personal expenses or as pocket-money."

practically, virtually.—"C. H. S.," Columbus, O.—In the sense of "in efficacy or effect only; essentially," the two words *virtually* and *practically* may be used interchangeably. But *practically* has other senses not shared with *virtually*, "in a practical manner; in practise or use; through practical experience; experimentally," and in these senses *virtually* may not supplant it.

private secretary.—"E. J. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—According to the dictionary, the term *private secretary* is given to "one who is employed to attend to correspondence, keep records or to transact other business . . . for an individual." In the majority of instances a girl who is given a courtesy title of *private secretary* is rarely actually such, for the duties of a *private secretary* properly include attention to personal correspondence and personal affairs in general of the individual by whom she is employed. A person who is employed solely for the purpose of taking dictation, even whether that dictation be altogether from one individual and whether personal or not, is properly a *stenographer*. A *typist* is an individual who does not take dictation, but is employed solely for transcribing notes, etc., on her typewriter.

severe.—"A. T. B.," New York City.—The Lexicographer can not imagine how a shipment could be severe, unless the intent is that the shipment was hard to bear or taxed the powers of endurance. But if your question refers merely to the method of comparing the adjective *severe*, the answer is that it is generally compared, *severe, severer, severest*. There is no hard and fast rule; forcefulness sometimes requires the use of the adverbs *more* and *most*, as "He was *more severe* in his judgment than was Goff."

"F. G. M.," Pawtucket, R. I.—Coal-tar products and other chemical compounds have developed faster than the names by which they may ultimately be known. Until names are given them, the compounds are identified by chemists in technical terminology. Thus the term *hexanitrodi- [not de] phenylamine* is composed of *hexa, nitro, diphenyl*, and *amine*. It is a derivative of *benzene;* in one form, known as *aurantia*, it is a yellow dye; another form is an explosive, but neither the dye nor the explosive have found extended use.

"A. H.," Portland, Ore.—The rule is: "If the last element of the compound forms its plural irregularly, the same form usually appears in the plural of the compound; as *footman, footmen*." The noun *webfoot* would fall in this category, the plural being *webfeet*, except where usage has decreed an exception in favor of *webfoots* in analogy to the plural *tenderfoots*.

"E. L. P.," Hamilton, O.—(1) The word *otiant* is from the Latin *otiantem*, perfect participle of *otiari*, to be at leisure. It means indolent, at ease, doing nothing. The word is in extremely rare use; phonologists usually employ the term *quiescent*.

(2) The term *movable consonants* is defined under the adjective *movable* as follows: "In Greek grammar, noting certain consonants which for the sake of euphony may be either dropped or added; also, in Semitic grammar, certain letters and syllables which are pronounced as distinguished from those which are quiescent."

"H. A. K.," New York City.—The expression, "Thanking you to do thus and so," where the idea of futurity is conveyed, "I will thank you if you will do thus and so," is an accepted construction, and one employed on several occasions by no less a careful writer than William Thackeray.

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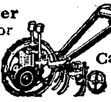

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Yes, We've Noticed It.—Demand for Gold Greater than Supply.—*Goldfield Daily Tribune.*

Where's My Hat?—"The next person who interrupts the proceedings will be sent home," declared the judge.

"Hurray!" yelled the prisoner.—*Ollapod.*

Cautious Cook.—MISTRESS—"Shall I send for your luggage?"

NEW COOK—"No, thank you; I usually leaves it at the station for the first week!"—*London Opinion.*

Page the Squirrel.—And if the protection of Americans abroad becomes an issue demanding decision, the American people will stand as a nut in support of their government.—*El Paso Herald.*

Passing 'Em On.—"Who will have your fine collection of pictures when you die?"

"My children, when I marry."

"And if you have none?"

"My grandchildren, I suppose."—*Punch.*

Try Sitting on 'Em.—According to a trade journal, glycerin makes an excellent anti-freeze mixture for automobile radiators. Now if some bright Johnny would only discover something for the radiators in apartment houses.—*Judge.*

Hence These Tears.—

It gives me a pain
Until I'm giddy
To hear parents call
Their offspring kiddie.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

It affects me so
I'm almost flighty
To hear a girl say:
"Nightie, nightie."
—*Florida Times-Union.*

I'd like to biff
That jane so clubby;
That calls her
Ball and chain "hubby."
—*Tarpon Springs Leader.*

And he gives me
An adult pain
Who calls hubby
A ball and chain.
—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

Schoolboy Screams.—"Joan of Arc was cannonized by Bernard Shaw."

"Lipton is the capital of Ceylon."

"Theseus begged Minos to try and kill the labyrinth."

"William III, on his way to Hampton Court, stumbled over a mole and broke his collar-stud—which was fatal to a man of his constituency."

"Sir Walter Scott wrote 'Quentin Durwood,' 'Ivanhoe,' and 'Emulsion.'"

"A talisman is a man who calls every week for the furniture money."

"Michal Angelo painted the selling of the cistern chapel."

"A prospectus is a man who finds gold."

"Fallacy is another name for suicide."

"A pollygon is a dead parrot."

"Sodium nitrate is the chief chilly sauce of nitric acid."

"*Cornigeri boves.*—Corned beef."

"*Festina lente.*—The festival of Lent."

—*Quoted by the Living Church from the University Correspondent.*

Ain't Science Wonderful?—The Moana Hawaiian Preserve Entertainers will also appear on the air.—*Unidentified clipping.*

His Little Weakness.—THEATRICAL LANDLADY (to servant)—"Mary, I've just let the front room to the sword swallower, so you must always be careful and count the cutlery."—*London Opinion.*

Dome and Dough Untouched.—We don't believe one rolling-pin in a million is ever used by a wife to punish her husband—cartoons to the contrary notwithstanding—but the trouble is they are not used for anything else either.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

New Menace to Rectitude.—Because while she was eating a piece of pound cake, her teeth struck a nail which snapped off three side morals, Mrs. Bertha Miller was awarded a verdict of $5,000 against the —— Pound Cake Company.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Assembling the Parts.—AFTERNOON CALLER—"And your husband has become violently religious?"

MRS. RADIONUT—"I should say so. Last Sunday he picked up the offertory from Fort Worth, the text from Winnipeg, the sermon from Boston and the doxology from San Francisco."—*Life.*

Scrambling Two Worlds.—A reading by Mrs. Ewell Warren, recently deceased member of the local camp, was also thoroughly enjoyed. Following the conclusion of the banquet, the veterans again went to the courthouse where a group picture was taken of them and their wives and widows standing on the front steps.—*Bristol (Va.) paper.*

Frenzied Finance.—

PONZI OUT-PONZIED

A contributor to the Chicago *Tribune* is puzzled over the following. Having deposited $50 in a bank he withdrew:

First	$20, leaving a balance of.....	$30
Second	15, leaving a balance of.....	15
Third	9, leaving a balance of.....	6
Fourth	6, leaving a balance of.....	0
	$50	$51

He wants that extra dollar, which he says is still there to his credit, explained. We shall not attempt it; but with a financial acumen amazing even to ourself we have cogitated a plan to more than double our money every year. The plan is as follows: First, and this is easy, we persuade fifty bankers to keep their books in the above way. Second, on the first Monday of the year we deposit with one of said bankers $5,000, which we draw out during the week in the same ratio as above, leaving $100 to our credit on his books. We then deposit the $5,000 in bank number two and follow the same process as before, and so we go on during the entire year, ending up with our $5,000 in hand and a trail of fifty-two banks owing us $100 each. Total, $10,200.

P. S.—The extra $200, by the way, might be spent in advance, feeding dope to the fifty bankers in order to get them to keep our account on their books in this peculiar way. If we could manage it with bootleg whisky, so much the better.—*Boston Transcript.*